The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Aspects of the Difficulty.

Incendiary Speeches—Bloodshed.

SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 4—7 P. M.

We are on the eve of a fresh excitement. Inflammatory placards have just been issued by the so-called American Party, calling upon the Americans to resist the authority of the Vigilance Committee. More than one-half of the American Party are on the Vigilance Committee, and many of the leaders of the Committee are well-known Know-Nothings. One man has been killed and another wounded accidentally in the Vigilance camp.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 5.

Incendiary speeches have been made to the mob by [illegible], one of the candidates for Mayor, and [illegible] of the Nicaraguan army. They call the Americans to arms, and offer to head a charge against the Vigilance Committee to-day.

[illegible] E. P. WHITE, a money broker, was [illegible], and very dangerously wounded last night, in front of the City Hotel. He was a white man, and is said to have [illegible] the action for the barricading of the Vigilance Committee. Over fifteen hundred [illegible] have been enrolled by the Vigilance Committee. [illegible] is expected to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The Report of the Expulsion of Governor Cumming Discredited.

Captain Marcy's Train Cut off by the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 5.

The *Republican* learns from a gentleman who left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d inst., and who had read all the letters from Camp Scott to May 8, that the news that Governor CUMMING has been driven from Salt Lake City is discredited. Letters from Camp Scott of the latest date mention no such event, and nothing was known there of what had transpired in the City, there being no official intercourse between Governor CUMMING and Colonel JOHNSTON.

Dispatches from Governor CUMMING to Secretary CASS, were received at Camp Scott subsequent to the departure of the mail on the 6th May, and as the news of Governor CUMMING's expulsion was only derived from the Mormon bearers, these dispatches are regarded as improbable.

Information had reached camp Scott that a supply of beef cattle from Oregon was close at hand, and that Colonel HOFFMAN was within seven to nine days' march of the encampment.

The *Democrat* has just received the following dispatch from Leavenworth, 3d inst:

"WILLIAM CREIGHAM arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, and states that Capt. MARCY's train has been cut off by the Mormons. Particulars of his story have been forwarded by mail."

DETAILS OF NEWS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 4.

Now comes the latest accounts across the plains, for which we are indebted to Captain WEAVER. Writing from Fort Leavenworth, June 1, he says: "[illegible] RICHARDSON, United States Mail Agent, arrived here this morning, in four days from Fort Kearny, having left Camp Scott on the 6th May—[and, of course, bringing news about four weeks later than any we have received.] His dispatches say that Governor CUMMING, with his staff, had attempted to enter Great Salt Lake City, but were driven back to Col. JOHNSTON's camp by the saints. The Mormons are in arms, and determined to resist the United States troops to the last."

Capt. WEAVER adds to his note: "Gen. HARNEY, who is still here, is of opinion that the war has just begun—that the Mormons will endeavor to maintain their ground to the last—and that the late report of the peaceable reception of Gov. CUMMING was all intended as a ruse to gain as much time as possible."

The reporter for the Associated Press, at Leavenworth City, gives some additional particulars. The news from Camp Scott is to the 6th of May. On that day two Mormons came into Camp Scott, with dispatches from Gov. CUMMING, at Great Salt Lake City for Secretary CASS. Nothing was known at the camp at this date of any proceedings in Salt Lake City. The troops were expected to move towards the valley by the latter end of May. These items were brought by the mail to Fort Leavenworth.

But the expressman who brought it says he left Fort Laramie on May 18. That at Fort Kearny the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. MORRISON that he had information to the effect, that Gov. CUMMING had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons had determined to offer a vigorous resistance to the army, at the same time requesting Col. MORRISON to push on as speedily as possible. This intelligence was received at Fort Kearny through the mail, and it was communicated to the expressman verbally, not having time to write it.

Colonel HOFFMAN's command, with the Government stores from Fort Laramie, was met seventy-five miles beyond Fort Laramie. They must have suffered great detention, as they had then been a very considerable time on the route. It is said that they had met with snow two or three feet deep; that they had lost many animals, and that the streams were very high. It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat.

Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOUGH, the Peace Commissioners, had passed Fort Laramie. They were obliged to swim the Platte at the latter ford. Their instructions, it is said, are, to require an unconditional submission and to make no other terms with the Mormons. If, however, the news of the expulsion of Governor CUMMING from the capital be true, there will be no occasion for their services [illegible]. War being levied by the Mormons, or a portion of them—the legally constituted Governor of the Territory having been driven from the seat of Government—no alternative remains but to chastise the rebels into submission, and this will be done, no doubt, by the army under Gen. JOHNSTON, before any reinforcements, except those from New-Mexico, can reach him. If it was generous in the Government to give them a chance of escaping from the penalties of rebellion, by laying down their arms and becoming good citizens, now that they have elected to disregard those overtures, the world will justify us in enforcing, with the bayonet, submission to the laws. This must be done, and it is fortunate that the Government has not abandoned any of its preparations for an effective campaign in that quarter.

In four or five days the contents of Governor CUMMING's dispatches to Secretary CASS will be made known, and then we shall understand the exact position of affairs in Utah.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 1, *via* BOONVILLE, Thursday, June 3.

An express has just arrived at Fort Leavenworth, reporting that the Mormons have driven Gov. CUMMING from Salt Lake City, and the Mormons were in arms and determined to resist the army to the last.

No official information has been received at the Fort from Camp Scott, but the authenticity of the above intelligence is regarded as unquestionable.

LATER.

Intelligence from Camp Scott to the 6th of May has been received at Fort Leavenworth. On that day two Mormons came into the Camp from Salt Lake City, having dispatches from Governor CUMMING for Secretary CASS.

The troops were expected to move towards the Valley by the latter end of May.

Nothing was known at the Camp at this date of any proceedings within the city.

The foregoing came by mail to the Fort.

The Expressman who brought it supplies the following additional particulars:

He left Fort Laramie on the 18th inst. At Fort Kearney the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. MORRISON that he had information to the effect that Gov. CUMMING had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were determined to offer a vigorous resistance to the army, and requesting him (Col. MORRISON) to push on as speedily as possible.

This communication it is understood, was received at Fort Kearney through the mail brought by the messenger, to whom it was communicated verbally for lack of time.

Colonel HOFFMAN's command were met 75 miles beyond Fort Laramie. They had encountered snow two or three feet deep, and had lost many animals. All the streams were very high.

The Peace Commissioners had passed Fort Laramie. They were obliged to swim the Platte.

At the latter post it was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat.

Explosion of Three Powder Mills.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 5.

Three powder mills in Barre, owned by Messrs. [illegible], were entirely destroyed by an explosion yesterday. A Mr. [illegible] was killed. The other workmen fortunately were absent.

[illegible] Railroad [illegible]

[illegible], Friday, June 4.

[illegible] Railroad is now in [illegible] order for its [illegible]. Trains running through all right.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the British Aggressions—The Volunteer Regiments—An Affair of Honor—Collector Schell—The Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-morrow will have under consideration the general subject of the British aggressions, and will endeavor to come to a resolution thereon.

It is the intention of the Government to call out the volunteer regiments in a few days. The War Department has no troops at its disposal to keep open communication between Leavenworth and Camp Scott. It is still believed that the Ohio and Kentucky regiments will be accepted.

An attempt will be made, in accordance with the President's wishes, to extend the session until the 21st. The chief obstacle is, that the members have spent all their salaries, and have got no money.

The affair of honor between HUGHES and HARRIS was amicably arranged last night, without going to the field. The affair creates a good deal of talk.

A large sale of condemned arms will soon take place at the Arsenal.

It is a mistake to suppose that the opposition to the confirmation of Mr. SCHELL, your Collector, rests exclusively upon his having aided the Willett's Point swindle upon the Government. Very grave and serious charges in relation to non-performance of duty *as Collector*, and even malfeasance in office, are on file here against him. Neither is there any doubt that most of them can be substantiated. It is stated for example, that Mr. SCHELL, or, rather, his brother has a relation in the Custom-House, against whom one of the Deputy-Collectors made proved charges tantamount to embezzlement of money; and that the Collector, instead of discharging him, or procuring his indictment, caused him to be transferred to another place, thus shielding him from both punishment and disgrace. It is also said that discriminating favors have been shown in the payment of duties, where goods have been seized on fraudulent invoices. The 80 cents-a-case swindle, and the double-cartage business of Nos. 12 and 19 Broad-street, are instances. It is probable, in spite of all these charges, that Mr. SCHELL will be confirmed. If he is, the entire responsibility of the Willett's Point affair will thereby be fastened upon the Secretary of War.

There is a specially strong political feeling exhibited in reference to the election to-morrow. A large number of strangers are here of both parties, principally Baltimoreans, and several rows have taken place to-day. Every precaution has been taken against a disturbance to-morrow. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, sent a challenge to-day to Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who promptly accepted it, but it was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanations. Late to-night an arrangement was made by which the offensive language in the debate in the House, on the 2d inst., was withdrawn by each party, in the order that it was uttered, and the difficulty thus amicably adjusted.

The following officers have been ordered to report on board the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, on the 10th inst., now at Norfolk preparing to join the Home Squadron: Commander, TURNER; Lieutenants, WAINRIGHT, CROSBY, GAMBLE, JESSE, TAYLOR and HAMILTON; Surgeon, WHEELWRIGHT; Assistant Surgeon, W. JOHNSON, JR., and Purser, C. J. EMERY.

The Court-Martial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to convene here on the 10th inst., to investigate the charges against Commander BOUTWELL, consists of Commodore STRINGHAM, President; Captains [illegible], SANDS, GLYNN, MCKEAN, MERCER, LOWNDES, MARSTON, WILKES, GLENDY, PURVIANCE, and Commanders ROBB and TILTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

Mr. SICKLES intends to introduce in the House to-morrow a bill authorizing merchant vessels to arm to protect themselves against search, visitation and detention, and to make captures, which are to be condemned as prizes, and authorizing the President to employ the naval forces for the same purpose.

The Senate Committee on Finance propose to amend the House Ocean Mail appropriation bill, by authorizing a change of the terminus of the Collins line from Liverpool to Southampton. In case of the failure to perform a trip by the Collins line, the Postmaster-General is to give the ocean and inland postage to other parties carrying the mail. The compensation for the Havre and Bremen lines is limited to the ocean and inland postage.

The President has signed the bill declaring the title to land warrants to vest in the widow, heirs or legatees in all cases where proof was filed, but the warrants not issued during the lifetime of the claimant, and making them personal chattels; warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, are assignable.

Senator HENDERSON's funeral took place this afternoon from the Capitol. The President and Cabinet, Foreign Ministers and Members of Congress were in attendance.

XXXVth CONGRESS.......First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, introduced a motion to extend the session till the 21st inst. Laid over.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, announced to the Senate the death of his colleague, Mr. HENDERSON. From remarks we learn that the deceased was born in Lincoln County, N. C., March 31, 1808, that he received a liberal education, and chose the profession of the law, to which he has always been attached, and in which he was eminently successful. His health becoming affected, he went to Cuba; returning, he selected a location in Mississippi until the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans awakened his energy, and he did much towards arousing the chivalry of the South. On repairing to Texas, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the Texas army. When the army was disbanded, he retired to private life, till called to be the Attorney-General of the State, which office he retained until a vacancy occurred in the State Department, by the decease of General AUSTIN, the illustrious father of Texas, when, General RUSK having declined, General HENDERSON was appointed to the office, and remained in it until 1837, when he was sent as Minister to England and France, to negotiate the recognition of Texan independence. He returned from Europe in 1840, and resumed his profession at San Augustin, in partnership with General RUSK, until 1843, declining a position in the Cabinet. He was next appointed an assistant Minister to Washington, whence, returning, he resumed the profession of the law, until the annexation of Texas was consummated. He was next a member of the Convention from Augustin County, and afterwards elected first Governor of Texas.

After some time a requisition was made on Texas for troops for the Mexican War, and General HENDERSON took command. He acted a conspicuous part at Monterey, and was commissioner to negotiate the articles of capitulation of the garrison. He declined a reëlection of Governor of Texas, and since then has been recognized as an eminent citizen. On the death of Gen. RUSK he was unanimously elected to the Senate. He was no ordinary man. He made his mark on Texas, and the nation was not unacquainted with his merits and virtues. Mr. HOUSTON then proceeded to pass a feeling, touching and eloquent eulogium on the deceased Senator; when, bursting into tears, he was compelled to sit down, without offering the usual resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, added his testimony to the personal worth and lion-courage of the deceased, having served with him at Monterey.

Messrs. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, REID, of North Carolina, HAYNE, of South Carolina, contributed their expressions of esteem, and Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, from his intimacy with the late Senator RUSK, having recently formed the acquaintance with the deceased, added a meed of praise, taking occasion to add that if a centrifugal force exist in politics, a centripetal power in the country, and Congress counteract any tendency towards a dissolution of the Union.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed. Adjourned.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, from the Senate Chamber; the managers of the ceremony being Messrs. CLAY, BAYARD, HAMMOND, DAVIS, WARD and SEWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

The Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Resolutions announcing the death of Senator HENDERSON were received.

Messrs. BRYAN, of Texas, and QUITMAN, of Mississippi, delivered eulogies.

The customary resolutions of respect were adopted and the House adjourned.

The British Aggressions—The Pensacola Canard—The Question of Peace or War with Great Britain—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

The report of the firing into an American ship near Pensacola by a British cruiser, was a *canard*. It caused the Government the price of a telegraphic dispatch to establish its want of truth. It provoked the House of Representatives to receive and refer a resolution authorizing the *President* to repel and to punish attacks upon American vessels by force. If the President has not that power, he cannot receive it from a resolution of the House of Representatives. Mr. CRITTENDEN has taken the true ground—we care nothing as to what doctrines upon maritime right Great Britain asserts, but will resist the enforcement of the pretended right of search, and will not permit the abuse of the right of visit, though the consequences be war. It is no more than probable that the British Government will disavow the acts of its officers. If it is true, as alleged, that the African squadron have been transferred to the Cuban station without a change of orders, it does not mitigate nor palliate the offensiveness of the acts from which our commerce has suffered, and by which our national dignity has been so grossly insulted within sight of our own shores. But if that be the truth, it cannot with safety, be assumed that even that explanation will be given us. We want, also, something more than an explanation. We want redress and indemnity.

The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain has very much changed since the last trial of arms between them. We were then a nation of eight millions of people. Our navy, as JOHN Q. ADAMS sneeringly remarked, consisted of two frigates and a schooner. Then, steam was unknown as an engine of war. In 1858 we have a population of thirty million, of whom, owing to the large immigration of late years, a larger portion are male adults than in 1812, or than any other nation now possesses. Half a century ago the means of transporting supplies and concentrating troops were insignificant. Now, we have 30,000 miles of railroad, all converging upon the principal points of the seaboard, which will require to be defended. Since the last war we have completed an admirable system of fortifications, which was then sketched upon paper.

Our Navy is small, but comprises some of the largest and most powerful vessels in the world. I doubt whether there is any single vessel in the Navy of France or England which could cope with the *Merrimac* or the *Niagara*. The Collins steamers and others, were built for the contingency of being called into the Navy. We have abundant materials in our yards for the construction of other vessels. We are deficient in steamers, and yet it must not be forgotten that we propose no aggressive war, and for the defence of our own coasts one steamer will have the efficiency of four cruising for purposes of attack; for they must arrive on our coasts nearly destitute of coal, and without it they are logs upon the water. The British navy contains 548 vessels—of which 290 are steamers. With the aids which we can summon from our merchant and mail steamers, I am not certain that we have not now as efficient a force of this class for defence, as Great Britain has for attack.

The Coast is not only well fortified, but the people are well armed. We have twenty-six arsenals and armories, at which a steady accumulation of the best arms of the age have been going on for forty years. Col. CRAIG gives a good account of our ordnance and ammunition. With these advantages, if we could with credit and success meet the 30,000 troops which England sent against us in 1812, surely, we should be in no danger beyond the usual hazards of war, from armies of 300,000.

A war is only supposable upon the hypothesis that the two nations have suddenly become insane. Yet there is probably in each a small faction of war spirits, disorderly and turbulent persons, eager for the excitement and novelty of such a change in the habits of the nation. Some of the New-Englanders affirm that though, as ever, favorable to peace, they will not hold the same position as the war men of any other section, because war would be less calamitous to New-England, and might bring her greater advantages than at any former period of her history. Her navigating interests are now so prostrated that they could hardly be injured. Her manufacturers would receive the benefit of complete prohibition of foreign imports. Moreover, politically, her influence in the Union would be increased by the annexation of Canada, which is regarded as a certain result of war.

The Turkish Admiral and suite has left us without ordering a ship. He wished, it is said, only to spy out the naval strength and cunning of the country.

The ability of General CUSHING has secured for his client, Judge WATROUS, of Texas, a safe deliverance from his troubles. The Committee, which has had his case for six months under investigation, resolved, 4 to 4, not to impeach him.

The same Committee have under consideration charges affecting the official standing of Judge IRWIN, of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The case is said to be a bad one.

When Captain HARTSTEIN and the *Arctic*, which vessel was sent to look after the *Styx*, the *Tartar*, and *Buzzard*, were last heard from, the ship was paddling off Hatteras, at four miles an hour, having made from the Capes, 80 miles per day. There is one advantage in such a vessel: if she gets into a fight, she cannot run away.

Three reports will be presented from Mr. HASKIN's Committee of Investigation on the purchase of Willett's Point. Mr. HASKIN will give the opinion that the Government has been pillaged of $100,000. The two Republicans, Mr. WOOD of Maine, and Mr. HALL of Massachusetts, will exonerate Governor FLOYD and Mr. SCHELL from censure, and it is presumed that the two Democrats will eulogize the conduct of all concerned in the affair.

Mr. NUGENT, of California, in former years a well known Washington correspondent, will be appointed to a desirable office in California.

The Committee of Finance of the Senate have voted to report $147,000 arrears of payment to the Collins line, and to change the terminus from Liverpool to Southampton.

Tremendous Storms in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Missouri, says that that section of the country had been visited by the severest rain-storms ever known. The Platte, Grand and several other rivers had overflown their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, bridges, etc. The worst consequences were feared.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, June 5.

A writ of *mandamus* has been granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, at the instance of Mr. THOMAS, directing the Commissioners of Alleghany county to levy a tax to meet the interest on railroad bonds now due and coming due.

Marine Disaster.

SQUAN, N. J., Saturday, June 5.

The schooner *Mountain Avenue*, Captain GREENLEAF, of New London, in ballast, is ashore seven miles south of here.

Departure of the North American.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 5.

The steamship *North American* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock A. M., with 116 cabin and 96 steerage passengers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 5.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5s, 89; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. John Pritchard, one of the owners of the New-Jersey schooner [illegible], seized on Friday for having a fugitive slave on board, arrived at Norfolk Sunday evening from New-York. He proposes to give bond and security and take the vessel and cargo, subject to the decision of the slave case.

The French Opera Company have left New-Orleans, to commence a short season in Mobile.

THE SWILL-MILK INVESTIGATION.

The Doctors Disagree—Counsel Turned Out—Testimony of Dr. Shanks, Dr. Gardner, the City Inspector, Health Wardens, and others.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health met again on Saturday and received a large additional amount of testimony. The room, as on former occasions, was well filled with persons interested in the swill-milk business.

Soon after the Committee entered the room, the Chairman, Alderman TUOMEY, said the Committee had been in consultation, and had concluded that as the investigation was one of fact and not of law, there was no need of counsel on either side.

Alderman TUCKER said the community had got the impression that the investigation was not proceeding fairly. He had been spoken to by a number of gentlemen in relation to the investigation, who thought that the fact that a legal gentleman was present in the interest of the swill-milk men, and no counsel for the opposite feeling, was an evidence of an inclination on the part of the Committee in favor of the swill-milk interest. If he had been present at the former meeting of the Committee, he would have objected to the introduction of counsel, for either side. The investigation was not one in which legal technicalities were involved. The question was as to whether milk from swill-fed cows, kept closely and continuously confined in narrow, ill-ventilated and filthy stables, was or was not deleterious—whether, in fact, it was or was not injurious to those who used it. It had been charged by high scientific and medical authority that the use of swill-milk was one—and an important one—of the causes of the alarming infant mortality in the City of New-York. The business of the Committee was to glean the facts from scientific men and those familiar with the *modus operandi* of the swill milk business. The investigation was not one to which it was necessary to apply the Court rules regulating question and answer, which often deterred an honest man from stating what he knew, but one of inquiry merely, on which subsequent action of the Board of Health would depend. It was more in the nature of an investigation by a Grand Jury than of a trial before a Court, the object of the Committee being to find whether there was sufficient truth in the popular statements in relation to swill milk to warrant an abatement of the nuisance, if such it should prove to be, or to institute proceedings for the removal of such establishments. Such being the objects of the Committee, (being merely preliminary to any action,) it was not deemed necessary that counsel should appear; although, should any gentleman in the room deem any particular question necessary, and should he state it to the Committee, it would be put, as, so far as he was concerned, he was desirous that all the facts in the case should appear in the investigation.

The decision being against the appearance of counsel, the Chairman called for the first witness. There being no volunteers, Mr. GEORGE MOORE (swill-man) said he thought it was not fair to exclude counsel. The swill milkmen had been charged with having murdered some 8,000 infants. He could assure the Committee that the investigation then in progress would not be the last, in any event, probably. And, consequently, he thought that the investigation should be conducted legally, and according to rule, as much of the subsequent proceedings might depend upon the decision of the Committee of Investigation.

Alderman TUCKER said it was not a question of law, but of fact. All the Committee wanted was to get at the facts in the case, and he thought they could do that without assistance from counsel on either side.

Mr. MOORE (agent for the Swill-Milk Interest)—You are aware, Mr. TUCKER, that probably the swill-milk men are, generally, not educated; and that they are not qualified for the preparation of suitable questions for such an investigation.

Alderman TUCKER—Well, I think you are qualified to suggest any questions that may be necessary to a proper understanding of your side of the question.

Alderman TUOMEY—Mr. LESLIE, I think, as there does not appear to be any other witnesses present, we had better put you on the stand.

Mr. LESLIE—I must object to being examined at the present time. I think the City Inspector is the most important man to be examined in an investigation like this; and I think he should be put on the stand before me.

Alderman TUCKER—Well, we will put him on the stand first.

Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, was called for, but although he had been present but a few moments before, he was not then in the room.

A gentleman stated that he had gone out to attend to a matter of business, and that he would be back in a few minutes, which was the case, as he appeared in a very short time.

Mr. MORTON being sworn, said:—If the Committee will allow me, I have a word to say, as the Executive Officer of the Board of Health, in relation to the matter before the Committee. The Committee will allow me to observe that if this investigation is intended to be a legal investigation, from which the parties in interest are to be judged, I think, as the Executive Officer, in such matters, that it were well that the investigation should proceed legally. The 3d section of the act of 1850 provides that the City Inspector, when the trial of any person for having established a nuisance should be intended, the person or persons to be tried should have at least three days' notice. In accordance with that provision of the charter, he had given to the Judges, as President of the Board of Health, the necessary documents for such an investigation; he had done so for the purpose of having the matter in proper form. If it was the intention to proceed against the (16th-street) man, in the form of a legal investigation, it was important to have the matter in proper form, in order to insure success for the right; and, if such was intended, he thought the parties should have the required three days' notice, in order that the proceedings should be legal.

Alderman TUCKER—This is not a legal investigation. It is merely an inquiry by a Committee of the Board of Health. The Committee was appointed to inquire in relation to the deleteriousness of swill-milk—to get at the facts and report them to the Board.

Mr. MORTON—As an Executive officer I thought it my duty to call attention to the subject, as I saw by the papers that counsel appeared for the parties interested in the swill-milk business, and none for the City.

Alderman TUCKER—You were not in when that matter was decided. We have altered that. The Committee has arrived at the conclusion that, as this investigation is in relation to facts and not to law, there was no need of counsel on either side.

Mr. MORTON—Then it is merely a Committee of Inquiry?

Alderman TUOMEY—Yes, Sir.

Mr. CLINTON (who appeared for the stump-tails) called the Chairman's attention to the fact that when he appeared at the first meeting he had informed him frankly of what parties he appeared for, and that he had said it was so understood.

The Chairman said such was the case.

Mr. MORTON—Gentlemen, in order to have the matter come up regularly, when it comes up for legal investigation, I have placed the proper documents in the hands of the Mayor—the documents bearing upon the subject in the aspect of a nuisance. I thought it due to the Committee and to all the parties concerned, that I should make known what I had done at the present time.

Alderman TUCKER—The question before us is not as to whether these stables are a nuisance to the neighborhood—it is whether swill-milk and the cows kept in those stables, when used as food, are detrimental to health.

The resolutions by which the Committee was appointed, and which stated the object of their appointment, were now read, showing the Committee to be one of Inquiry merely, and then the City Inspector proceeded to make his statement.

Mr. MORTON—Some years ago, having been connected with the Department, I became acquainted with this matter. My first knowledge of the matter was through Dr. DWIGHT. There was then some excitement in relation to the swill-stables, and many complaints that they were a nuisance were sent to the Common Council. This was in 1854. About that time Mr. DOWNING made his report. The report speaks for itself, and it contains nearly all I knew of the matter at that time. I visited the stables myself, in consequence of the complaints. It was stated that the cows that died in them of the disease were dressed and sold as meat. I had a watch put upon the stables, night and day, and sometimes we found that cattle which had died there were dressed apparently for the market. In one instance we found that a cow that evidently had died on Saturday night, had been taken out early on Sunday morning. There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood. (Sixteenth-street.) Soon after arriving on the ground I entered the premises, after we had opened the door with a crow-bar, and I found a cow lying inside with her throat cut, and another dressed for the market. I caused an examination to be made of the cows. The liver was found to be badly diseased, and the lungs very much congested. They were badly diseased. The owner was willing to have them taken away. I found still greater difficulty at the Thirty-ninth-street stables. I sent my men there to watch, and they were sometimes driven away.

Q.—(by Alderman TUCKER)—Was there any means used to ascertain whether those dead cows had been milked immediately before death?

Mr. MORTON—I can't say as to how recently they had been milked; it was said that they had been milked the morning before they died.

Mr. SMITH—(an agent of the "stump tails")—I object to his stating what was said; he should only state what he knows of his own knowledge.

Alderman TUCKER—We want to know what the general rumor was.

Mr. MORTON—It was said that the cow had been milked up to the day she died; there was an excited crowd there; it was on Sunday morning, and they were very energetic in making their complaints.

Mr. SMITH—I object to his stating what was merely rumor.

Ald. TUOMEY—The Committee will only consider what he states of his own knowledge.

Mr. SMITH—Yes. But it is all taken down and published to the public, and we are injured by it as much as if it was fact.

Ald. TUOMEY—(To City Inspector.) We want only what you know of your own knowledge.

Mr. SMITH—(Agent as before-mentioned)—I say that whether the Committee considers it or not, it is all taken down by the reporters, and it goes to the public and is injurious.

Alderman TUCKER—(to witness)—I want to know whether you made inquiries as to when the cows had been milked just before death.

Mr. MORTON—I could not say of my own knowledge that the cow had been milked just before death. I am confident that she had been in the stables until that morning, but I could not say as to when she had been milked last.

Q.—From whom did you receive information of the matter? A.—From Mr. TRACEY and from others.

Q.—(By Alderman TUCKER)—Mr. Martin, about how many cows have died at the Thirty-ninth-street stables, and been taken away.

Mr. MARTIN—I cannot say; I can only speak in relation to the whole number of dead animals that have been carted off in the City; the man in that section could tell.

Q.—(By Alderman TUCKER)—When did you visit these stables last? A.—I was up there yesterday.

Q.—How were the stables three months ago? A. Personally, I have no knowledge of how they were; my officers can tell.

Alderman TUCKER—That we can get from them.

Alderman REED—Can you give us any information in relation to the milk? A.—I cannot; I have always supposed it was hard to tell where the milk used came from, as the wagons are marked "Westchester," "Orange County," &c., never "Swill-milk." I have heard that what Alderman TUCKER received did not hurt him. [Laughter.] I will say, in addition, that I went up there (Sixteenth-street) yesterday, and examined the stables; I found the cows in stalls measuring four feet by about nine.

Alderman TUOMEY remarked that the Committee had been up there and examined all the stables.

Mr. MORTON said that besides these he had examined some brick stables in Fifteenth-street that were different from the others. In the Sixteenth and Thirty-ninth-street stables the cows had not room enough to lay down on their sides, but in the brick stables they had. The ventilation was better, and the stables were in better condition.

Q.—Were the cows in better condition? A.—Yes; but there was not a large number there.

Q.—Would you use the milk from those stables if you knew it? A.—I would, as soon as any other, unless I knew what milkmen kept and milked the cow.

Q.—How about Thirty-ninth-street stables? A.—I visited them, and came to the same conclusion that I did in relation to the 16th-street stables. The cows were in no better condition.

Q.—How were their tails? A.—Well, they were something in the style described by Coroner CONNERY, on a memorable occasion; I may say here that I had another cow examined; she was not as bad as the one I have spoken of; the people there said she died of fever; I have heard that the disease from which the cows die in these stables is prevalent among cows in the distillery districts of Ohio; I have heard it said that butchers can tell Ohio cattle by that; I have heard also that the butchers prefer cattle that have been fed on swill, but not when they are sick; I have found large quantities of diseased meat in the markets; the parties generally say that it is left at their stalls, early in the morning, by the owners, for them to sell on commission; I think large quantities of it come from Brooklyn.

Mr. CHARLES TRAPP was the next witness. He stated that he was the Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward; he had seen the cows in Sixteenth-street; he was in the habit of visiting them about once a week, and thought there was not so much disease there now as formerly.

Q.—How many cows have died there within the past six months? A.—I cannot say; I have seen five or six within the past three months.

Q.—Have you ever seen sick cows milked there, and the milk sold? A.—I don't know that I have. The last time that I examined them there were 583 cows there. The stables were in a very good condition, comparatively. I did not see any cows with ulcerated sores on them. I have seen them when I thought their tails had recently been cut off. I was told that they cut them off to keep them from whisking them in the faces of the milkers.

Q.—How long have you been an inspector? A.—Five years.

Q.—How long have the stables been in as good condition as they are now? A.—During the past two years.

LEWIS J. KIRK was called next. He said: I am Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward; I never was in the stables but once, and that was the day the Committee was there; I was in the Thirty-ninth-street stables once before that—say about six months ago; we were watching them at the time.

Q.—Have you dissected any cows that died in the stables? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many? A.—Six, I think.

Q.—Where did they come from? A.—I have no doubt they came from the Sixteenth-street stables; the cow that Mr. MORTON mentioned was the worst of all; it was the worst I had ever seen.

Q.—Had it been milked to the time of its death? A.—There was milk in her bag, but whether she had been milked a short time before I could not tell; the first cow I cut up was very much diseased; her lungs were very much affected; they were full of corruption; the left lobe was the only portion not rotten; the liver was badly diseased.

Q.—Did you ever find any ulcers in the stomach? A.—No.

Q.—Is it true that the butchers prefer the swill-fed cows? A.—The old butchers don't buy them; they don't go there; there's a parcel of shoemakers and Jews that will buy, if they can clear the hide and hoofs—but they are not butchers.

Q.—What is your opinion of the condition of the cattle there? A.—I think they would be better if they were allowed more room, or were allowed to run around.

Q.—Are they fat? A.—Yes, but you can fat a goose under a bed—in fact I believe that is the way they are fattened; but it is not just the place for a cow, if you want to keep her healthy. The witness, after answering a number of other questions, which elicited nothing particularly new, gave place to

Mr. ATCHISON, who stated that the first cow named had been in the stables only two weeks; one of the cows that died he saw in Mr. LESLIE's paper next day, but another that Mr. LESLIE had in his paper was in the stable now, and there was not an ulcer on her.

Dr. JOHN SHANKS was the next witness. Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 254 West Thirty-second-street.

Q.—How is the health of the neighborhood of these stables? A.—At present it will compare most favorably with other parts of the City.

Q.—Have you been in the stables? A.—Yes; I was in them about nine years ago.

Q.—What is your opinion of swill-milk? A.—I know nothing of it further than from a report made to the Academy of Medicine.

At this point the following letter was handed to the Chairman of the Committee, and then Mr. LESLIE and some of his artists, who were present, left the room.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

Alderman Tuomey, Chairman Investigating Committee:

SIR: The course pursued by you, assisted by Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the Messrs. JOHNSON, proprietors of the Sixteenth-street Distillery and Cow-stables, towards myself and the distinguished medical witnesses I have produced before you, compels me to decline subjecting either myself or them to a repetition of the treatment we then received.

I have done my duty in bringing this monstrous nuisance before the public, but perceiving the utter impossibility of getting a just and unbiased hearing before your Committee as it is now constituted, I shall decline proceeding further in conjunction with them.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) FRANK LESLIE.

The letter was not read aloud, and there were no remarks upon it.

Alderman REED handed to Dr. SHANKS the analysis of swill-milk made by Prof. REID, and the analysis of pure milk, as given in Dr. GARDNER's report to the Academy, and asked his opinion of them.

Dr. SHANKS—I see that there is a difference. I would say that there has never been detected a particle of poisonous or deleterious matter in the swill-milk. In the analysis of swill-milk, I see there is a little less of the butter, which is rather indigestible. Dr. GARDNER said, the other day, that country milk was better for children, when diluted with water, and I agree with him; the water would dilute the butter particles, and render it less indigestible. In regard to the coagulum, he did not consider the effect of the warm water, nor what the effect of the gastric juice would be upon it when in the stomach; I should not think that there was anything in the analysis to prove that swill milk is more indigestible than any other.

Alderman TUCKER—You do not concur with the current opinion as to the destruction of eight thousand infants by the use of swill-milk? A.—Certainly not; I consider swill-milk a very excellent beverage; and, as to the words in FRANK LESLIE's paper, they are merely words—words as highly wrought up as a diseased imagination could work them.

Q.—Do you use swill milk? A.—I don't know whether I do or not; I never asked the question; I have lived a long time in that neighborhood.

Q.—Do you know by whom the subject was introduced into the Academy of Medicine? A.—I don't think I should use any names; *I have been surprised* that it was introduced into a scientific body.

Q.—Why were you surprised? A.—Because I did not think there was any cause for it; I was surprised that it should be taken up at the present time, while there was such a public clamor on the subject; I think a body of scientific men are not to be influenced by public clamor in their opinions of a scientific matter; I see by a report in the NEW-YORK TIMES that the subject was taken up and voted down.

Alderman TUCKER—The resolutions, I believe, were taken up and laid on the table, to be taken up again at some other time.

Dr. SHANKS—The resolutions appended to the report at the time the subject was thoroughly discussed were voted down; that was about nine years ago.

Q.—Doctor, how long have you practiced in that neighborhood? A.—I have practiced in the Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards quite a number of years.

Q.—In a sanitary point of view do you think these stables in a densely populated city are healthful? A.—Not in a densely populated city, probably, but if [illegible]

[illegible] located.

Q.—Do you think the milk [illegible]? A.—I do not; I think it is rather [illegible].

Q.—[illegible] these cows for food? A.—I [illegible] about the meat.

ROBERT WATTS, Veterinary Surgeon, [illegible] testified that the disease appeared first in this country in 1837, but that it was not so prevalent now as it was some years ago; he said that when the disease first appeared here the [illegible] could not cure any of the cows taken with it, but that now they could cure seven out of every eight. He was asked whether he would prefer to insure a cow for five years shut up during the whole time in one of the swill stables, or one for the same length of time in the country. He said he would prefer to insure the country-kept cow.

Dr. AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER sworn: Said he resided at No. 14 East Thirteenth-street, and was a medical practitioner.

Q.—Are you acquainted with, or have you ever visited these stables? A.—Yes.

Q.—For what purpose did you visit them? A.—First from curiosity, and then to satisfy myself in relation to the milk.

Q.—Have you made this swill-milk a study, and do you believe that some six or eight thousand children die annually from its use? A.—I have considered the use of swill milk as one of the causes of the large infant mortality in the City.

Alderman TUCKER—We want your opinion as to the deleterious qualities of the milk.

Dr. GARDNER—My first visit, as I have said, was from curiosity. I was attracted to the stables by a peculiar smell that I found in the neighborhood. I observed the odor, and followed up same, which brought me to the stables. There were some one thousand cows there in Sixteenth street, [illegible] chained by their necks, and I learned that after they were once taken in there they were not taken out until they died. I came to the conclusion that the cows there were not in a state of nature, and that their milk was not of a natural character. I considered that if they were not kept in a natural way their milk could not be good. I considered that if cows lived naturally, their milk was made as God made it, and that as God made it, it was good; and that if their milk was not like it, it must be wrong.

Q.—Has your practice given you any opportunities of judging of the deleterious effects of swill-milk? A.—It is a matter of very great difficulty for a physician to trace where the milk comes from; I suppose it is known that this swill-milk is used for the most part by the poorer classes, and we know that it is among them that there is the greatest mortality.

Q.—Have you known any individual instances where children have been injured by the use of this milk? A.—I have known of many instances where the milk given to children has been changed, and the children have sickened, and that the [illegible] returned to that they had taken formerly and the children recovered. I know from my own personal knowledge that this has been the case.

Q.—Do you know that the milk that made the children sick was swill-milk? A.—I have been informed by the families that it was; I have never followed up the milk carts to see where they came from; I left that for Mr. LESLIE's artists to do.

Q.—How were the cows in the stables when you were there? A.—Some of the cows were healthy, apparently, and some of them were very much diseased; principally they were diseased along the entire of their legs; some had large abscesses on their buttocks; this I found from examination.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the diseases of cows? A.—Nothing more than I received during a brief visit to the Veterinary School at Alfort, near Paris.

Q.—How long since you have been in these schools? A.—I don't think I have been in them for four years.

Q.—Did you find many of them with ulcerated sores? A.—Many.

Q.—Did they milk them? A.—They milked some of them, and when I spoke about the milk, the man said that sores away up there (pointing to their haunches) could not hurt milk that was down in the bag.

Q.—At what time did you make the principal part of your examinations? A.—About nine years ago; there were carts standing there labeled "Westchester," "Orange County," &c.

Q.—What would be the effect of country milk, kept until it was sour, and then fed to a child? A.—It would produce diarrhoea unless it was [illegible].

Q.—Do you believe it possible to take a child from its birth and feed it constantly with swill milk for a number of years and have it appear the picture of health? A.—If the child was of a very strong constitution, and of healthy and vigorous parents, with every other circumstance favorable, such a thing might occur, but it would be a remarkable case.

The different analyses were shown to the witness.

Q.—The Committee wish to know which of these would be the most healthful for a child? A.—The mother's milk is the most healthful milk for a child. Cow's milk has two or three nutritive ingredients, setting aside the chemicals—the phosphates which go to make up the bones and tissues of the body. They are butter, cheese and sugar. The cheese is the most difficult of digestion for the child. Cow's milk contains say twice the cheese and half the sugar of mother's milk. To make it digestible for a child, it must be diluted, one half with water, and have sugar added to it. Distillery milk contains just twice as much cheese as pure cow's milk, and is consequently much more indigestible. The analysis before me does not agree exactly with the analysis Professor REID made for me when I was making up my report to the Academy of Medicine.

Alderman REED—How about the bill that is attached there, Doctor? You see it is $30, and there has been some talk about it. A.—Well, it is exactly the amount he charged me for analyzing five different qualities of milk.

Alderman REED—Well, if the chemists that are analyzing milk for us now do not charge us any more than that, we will be satisfied.

Q.—Do you consider Professor REID an able chemist? A.—He was at the time he made the analysis for me.

In answer to several questions from the City Inspector in relation to the disease of the cows, and the time necessary to its development, the Doctor stated that he thought it was epidemic [illegible], and that they might die of it in a few days; and he added, that that kind of disease would be present where such conditions exist.

Q.—Are you a member of the Academy of Medicine? A.—I am.

Q.—Were not the resolutions attached to your report presented about nine years ago voted down? A.—They were, because some of the members did not like their phraseology.

Q.—Did you present the resolutions at the meeting of the Academy the other evening, that is reported in the TIMES? A.—I did.

Q.—Were they voted down? A.—There was no question taken on the merits of the resolutions; they were laid on the table for the present; there was some discussion of the subject matter, but I think there was no member careless enough to express the opinion that swill-milk is good milk.

Q.—In a sanitary point of view, what do you think of swill-milk stables, such as you have seen, in a densely-populated city? A.—I think that as they are conducted, they should be pronounced a nuisance; the odor is bad; the milk is deleterious, and the meat is poisonous.

Q.—Is there anything in the swill itself to make the cows sick? A.—If fed hot, (I saw some of it fed to them so hot that I could not bear my finger in it) in that way it would make them sick, but I don't think that if the cows were kept in the country, and fed upon hay, grass, and other natural food, a little cold swill would hurt them much, if you could get them to eat it.

Q.—What would be the effect of the swill upon them then? A.—It would excite them, and they would give more milk than would be consistent with their strength. It would have the same effect upon them as beer upon a nursing woman.

At this point the Committee adjourned over to Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

Outrages.

BOARDING OF THE BRIG LILLIAN.

The brig *Lillian*, Captain NICHOLS, arrived at this port from Black River, Jamaica, on Saturday morning, with a cargo of logwood, and reports that he was boarded by a British war-steamer on the [illegible] ult., when ten miles east from Sombrero Key. The steamer was painted lead color, and was no doubt the *Styx*. Coming up with the brig she hoisted the British colors, and placed herself in the vessel's track, so that she was obliged to heave to. A boat then came on board, and the officer in charge asked the name of the vessel, where she was from, where bound, and asked to see the papers. Capt. NICHOLS produced them, and, after a slight examination, the officer told him it was all right, and he could proceed. The boat then left, and Capt. NICHOLS filled away, and continued on his voyage. There was nothing in the case to mark it from others which have been reported.

ANOTHER.

Capt. REVANS of the brig *Abram*, from Savannah via Key West, May 25th, reports, May 26th, off Sombrero Key, was boarded by a boat from the British war steamer *Styx*, and papers overhauled; was asked where from and bound, number of crew, as to clearance, &c., "at the same time with politeness."

This is the brig which was referred to in the account received by the *Isabel* at Charleston a few days ago. The brig stopped to land some passengers at Key West, who were taken off by a pilot-boat, and she then continued on her voyage. The last seen of the steamer *Styx* was in full chase. The offence of this particular case consisted, it was alleged, in boarding and examining the vessel within the [illegible] time jurisdiction of the United States. So far as the *manner* in which the search was conducted, Capt. REVANS made no complaint of it, the officer being very civil.

BOARDED BY A SPANISH WAR-STEAMER.

The bark *Tamaro*, Capt. [illegible], from Havana, [illegible] 21, with Sugar, &c., to [illegible], arrived yesterday. On the evening of May 23, when off Havana, he was boarded by a boat from a Spanish War Steamer. The officer in command desired to see the vessel's clearance, which was shown him, and he departed, having been remarkably civil and polite.

The Affair off Pensacola.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, June 5.

No further information has yet come to hand concerning the reported firing into an American vessel off Pensacola.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We were shown a telegram yesterday morning from Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the slight damage caused by the extreme high water of the Wabash River at Vincennes has been repaired, and that trains are now running regularly and on time from Cincinnati to St. Louis, *via* that popular route, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fees of District-Attorneys—Glaring Inequality in the Distribution of Government Offices—A queer Lobby Scheme—Ocean Mail Transportation, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

In response to an inquiry from Secretary COBB, Attorney-General BLACK to-day sent in a communication to the Treasury Department, giving his opinion in reference to certain cases arising in the office of the United States District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York. Certain actions were brought against collectors and others, in which Mr. MCKEON appeared for the defence, but gave place to Mr. SEDGWICK, while the actions were still pending. The following was the substance of Mr. COBB's inquiries:

1. Can the District-Attorney, *in any case*, charge more for his service than the fee-bill expressly allows him to receive?

2. What is the rule by which he is to be compensated for the class of cases mentioned above?

3. Is the late District-Attorney bound to turn over these cases, like other official business, to his successor?

To the first question Attorney-General BLACK returns a positive and direct negative. When a duty is imposed on the District-Attorney by the law of his office, and not merely by the request of a department, he is bound to perform it, and take the compensation which the law gives him, or resign. The subject is not open to a new bargain between him and any other officer of the Government. All criminal prosecutions, and all civil suits in which the United States are a party of record, fall within this principle. "I cannot make out," says the Attorney-General, "in any way satisfactory to my own mind the legislative distinction which would pay an officer as attorney, what the fee-bill gives, and then pay him besides a *quantum meruit* for managing the same as counsel." The act of 1853 enables the District-Attorney to receive "for services rendered at the request of any head of department, such sum as may be agreed on." But this case only occurs when his authority to appear in such a case, and his duty to manage it, arise out of, and are created by, the request of a department. But the Attorney-General says, "On the whole, I am very clear that the services of a District-Attorney, or other counsel, in a suit defending officers for special acts are, and must always be, rendered at the request of the head of a Department; and the legal compensation allowed for them in the fee-bill is such sum as may be agreed on. Services for examination of land titles, and generally all professional assistance which may be needed by any of the Departments, fall within the same rate. No accounting officer should allow a charge under this item of the fee-bill, unless the claimant produces a certificate that the services were rendered at *the request of a Department*, that the sum charged was agreed on, either before or afterwards; and it should also be made to appear that the services were not of such a character that he was legally bound to give them without a request. In such cases, his compensation is not ascertained by agreement, but by the fee-bill. Such is the construction which the fee-bill of 1853 has always received, and the Act of 1856 does not change it. This act accomplishes the purpose of preventing the District-Attorney from receiving more than $6,000 a year for his own personal services."

On the third point, the Attorney-General says it is for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion to decide whether an out-going attorney shall cease all connection with pending suits against Collectors. His right to order them all into the hands of a newly-appointed officer, *cannot be doubted*, but the Attorney-General suggests that the better way would be, *in cases prepared by the late Attorney, to employ him as assistant counsel.*

The Morse rifle people are *log-rolling* to obtain the passage of an appropriation of $160,000, to be used in altering old flint-lock muskets into breech-loading rifles of the Morse pattern. They allege that the alterations can be made for $3 50 or $3 per gun. This is a gross misstatement, intended to deceive Congress. The best gunsmiths who have examined the work, declare that the necessary alteration will cost $7 or $8 per gun; and furthermore, that the gun when altered, is dangerous and unfit for service. The only cheap manner in which flint-lock muskets can be altered and rendered properly efficient, is to make them equal to the pattern of 1855. This can be done *by rifling the bore, and substituting a primer* or percussion-lock for the flint-lock. This alteration *will cost about $5; and the gun is then a splendid* weapon for infantry. No breech-loading gun is fit for infantry; this is the *opinion of the best military* authorities in this country and Europe. The percussion-musket rifled, is the best arm for infantry ever invented, and the only weapon which is worth anything against cavalry. SHARPE's and MORSE's rifles are well enough for riflemen, but entirely unfit for heavy infantry.

The lobby are exerting themselves with almost superhuman activity to get their various projects through before the session closes. To name all the schemes afloat, would require too much time. The gun-lobby, is perhaps, as largely represented as any other one interest, but the steamship crowd is large and active. Private claimants are numerous; and an active railroad land-grant lobby has just made its appearance.

Mr. COLLINS is largely interested in getting through the Ocean Mail Transportation bill; but it will be beaten in the House, if the Senate gives that body another chance at it, by amending it so that it must be sent back. The *principal obstacle* in the way of the new project before the Senate Committee for the establishment of a line of iron mail steamships, making weekly departures from this side, alternating between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and New-Orleans, and arriving from Southampton, at one or other of the above ports weekly, alternating between them, is the purpose announced by J. GLANCY JONES, on the part of the Administration, to make an entire revision of the postal system, but wait till next session before they begin it. The proposition before the Senate, which is made by AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, is an important one, and contemplates a National Ocean Mail line of steamships.

The President tells almost every member who goes near him that he will not be hurried in signing bills, and that he shall adhere to the rule laid down in his Message, requiring all important bills to be presented to him three days before the adjournment. Under these circumstances I am inclined to think a short extension of the session will be absolutely necessary, since I do not perceive how all the necessary bills can be handed to him in time.

Mr. REUBEN SMITH's report from the Select Committee to apportion the clerks and messengers in the several departments of the Government, contains some very interesting facts, and strikes at a patent and growing abuse. There are now employed, in the service of the Executive Department and Bureaus of the Government, in all, 1,320 persons, in the several classes of clerks and messengers. If appointed in an equal ratio, from the States and Territories, each Congressional District, Territory and the District of California would have five appointments, leaving a fraction of 110 to be appointed at large. This is fairly, how things would be, if this equal rule were observed; it will surprise many, if not most of your readers, to find out how they are. The following table exhibits the number of clerks and other persons employed from each State; and the aggregate amount of their salaries:

	No. employed.	Amount of salary.	No. entitled to.	Amount.
Maine	26	$26,200 00	20	$42,504 56
New-Hampshire	17	27,200 00	15	26,624 35
Vermont	5	6,700 00	15	26,624 35
Massachusetts	15	27,346 50	55	69,328 31
Rhode Island	2	6,200 00	10	21,290 46
Connecticut	18	27,200 00	20	31,949 28
New-York	70	106,463 75	165	186,370 45
New-Jersey	20	27,790 50	25	37,274 00
Pennsylvania	100	148,805 00	125	143,771 40
Delaware	8	12,200 00	5	15,974 61
Maryland	85	118,700 00	30	47,898 96
Virginia	117	186,200 00	65	79,873 05
North Carolina	23	33,400 00	40	53,248 70
South Carolina	15	14,400 00	30	42,606 96
Georgia	12	26,300 00	40	53,248 70
Florida	7	10,600 00	5	15,974 61
Alabama	13	18,500 00	35	47,923 83
Mississippi	16	21,200 00	25	37,274 00
Louisiana	16	22,800 00	20	31,949 28
Texas	7	9,700 00	10	21,290 46
Arkansas	6	8,400 00	10	21,290 46
Tennessee	22	28,200 00	50	[illegible] 44
Kentucky	24	35,300 00	50	63,828 44
Ohio	50	76,300 00	105	112,473 01
Indiana	20	30,240 00	55	[illegible] 31
Illinois	20	24,400 00	45	59,873 57
Missouri	14	22,800 00	35	47,923 83
Michigan	24	28,800 00	20	31,949 28
Wisconsin	10	13,400 00	15	26,624 35
Iowa	5	6,000 00	10	21,290 46
California	10	13,800 00	10	21,290 46
Minnesota	2	2,200 00	5	5,324 57
Oregon	2	2,600 00	5	5,324 57
New-Mexico	—	—	5	5,324 57
Utah	—	—	5	5,324 57
Washington Ter.	1	1,200 00	5	5,324 57
Nebraska	—	—	5	5,324 57
Kansas	—	1,280 00	5	5,324 57
District Columbia	383	426,612 00	5	5,324 57
U. S. Army	5	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	6	—	—	—

The District of Columbia has, besides all this, 42 temporary appointments, making in all 425, when she is entitled only to five! To increase still further this astonishing disparity, a well-known fact ought to be stated, namely, that very many persons are actually appointed from this District, but *credited to* some State which has not got her share; thus uniting a piece of injustice with a piece of fraud. In this manner also, Virginians and Marylanders are appointed, claiming to be from some other State. This crowd of pensioners on the Government, in the District, are in fact, for the most part, Virginians and Marylanders—a great part of them broken down F. F. V.'s, sometimes including whole families, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, seedy, but proud, too lazy or lofty to get a living in any other way, and regarding these Government places as their birthright. The Committee propose gradually to abolish this abuse, and finally to have the favors of the Government distributed among the States with some degree of fairness and equality. The attempt will, [illegible] alarm and disgust here, [illegible] of the District, but few of whom [illegible] or have relatives [illegible]. Of course, noth-

ing will be done this session, but it is to be hoped that the constituents of honorable members will not let them forget the subject at the next.

Congressional Manners—Scenes in the House and Senate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

I do not know that I can conscientiously assert that Congressional manners are deteriorating, but certainly they are not improving. Fifteen years ago, I remember, an uneducated and vulgar man, from Ohio, was in the habit of eating his dinner in the House, and *wiping his hands* on the top of his head, which was bald. A humorous Irishman happened to *observe this* habit of the unsophisticated republican, and furnished the public with a Daguerreotype view of the scene in print, which he signed "Persimmon." The acidity and astringency of the *fruit* in a green state were not sharper than the sting of the description, and the unhappy *correspondent* was expelled the House. The frequent fights of WISE, STANLEY, RAYNER and others, about the same time, supply further comments upon the standard of intercourse among gentlemen, which was then regarded as Congressional comity. Coming down nearer to the present day, we have as an illustration of progress, the assault by BROOKS and KEITT upon Mr. SUMNER, and the free fight of last February, commenced by KEITT and ended by POTTER.

I am not now a frequent visitor to the Capitol, but I seldom go to either House without seeing or hearing *something which serves*

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Last evening at 6 o'clock I had ocular and auricular evidence of the march of refinement amidst the *assembled wisdom and worth of the nation.* As the scene possibly will not be reported, I will describe it.

About two-thirds of the members were present. Many were going to or returning from dinner. One-fourth of those in their places were on their feet, screaming "Mr. Speaker!" and flourishing bills or resolutions as if that instant were the crisis of each respective life. Mr. SMITH of Virginia—distinguished in the pleasant colloquialism of the House, as Extra Billy, from some peculiarity of his early years, connected with the disbursements of the Post-Office Department—had erected himself a barrier to all business by objecting to every man's proposition, frantically ejaculating, while tossing his arms like the yards of a ship in a storm—"gentlemen, you just let me through, and you may go on." These words were a key to the scene. Some member had objected to a bill patronized by the member from Virginia, and he avenged himself by punishing the whole House.

While the storm was at its height, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, announced that he rose to a question of privilege. The foam and *yeast subsided, and Mr. HARRIS proceeded a very little* way in exposition of the claims of Mr. KINGSBURY, delegate from the lapsed and extinguished Territory of Minnesota, to retain his seat, when he yielded to a member from Indiana for explanation. Instantly, Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, sprang to his feet, objecting to Mr. HARRIS yielding the floor, upon the ground that he could not thus farm out the privilege of speaking on the question. Mr. HARRIS mildly explained that he had no desire to restrict the rights of other gentlemen, and was only *following* custom in giving way for interpolation. The Speaker confirmed his *right to yield for explanations.*

Mr. HUGHES still objected, and charged HARRIS with a deliberate purpose to confine debate, by an abuse of his own privilege, to a particular set of his friends and pet opponents. Then ensued these remarks:

Mr. HARRIS—The gentleman has no right to charge me with that design, nor to throw out any such intimation.

Mr. HUGHES—The gentleman from Illinois has heretofore done so, and means to do so now.

Mr. HARRIS—There is no authority for that statement.

Mr. HUGHES—The statement is true.

Mr. HARRIS—The statement is false.

Mr. HUGHES—You are a liar.

There was no unusual excitement when these euphonious epithets were uttered. Mr. HARRIS said a few words upon the imputation of falsehood, which gained no attention, and the matter passed off, "all quiet and comfortable," as Mr. Weller would have observed.

Nor are the maxims of decorum better defined or practiced in the Senate. Day before yesterday Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, referred to a letter from Gen. TOTTEN, inclosing an estimate of the cost of improving St. Clair Flats. The following explanation took place:

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS—That is not an estimate.

Mr. CHANDLER—Why?

Mr. DAVIS—It is not prepared by the Secretary of War.

Mr. CHANDLER—It is sent here by the Secretary. When the Senator from Mississippi was Secretary did he ever with his own hand write an estimate, or did he adopt those of the head of the bureau?

Mr. DAVIS—The question is impertinent and silly.

Mr. CHANDLER—Your answer is impertinent!

A few minutes afterward Mr. CHANDLER rose and stated that he had not heard the epithet *silly*, which he now learned had been applied to the question. He now rose to say that he regarded that addition as insolent and impudent.

Mr. DAVIS—You know your redress.

Mr. CHANDLER—(Sneeringly)—*Redress!*

Even this does not approach in coarseness the passage between GREEN and CAMERON, a month ago.

A reformation is needed, but we shall have none while in a course of such rapid expansion that the rudeness of the frontier balances or suppresses the courtesies which spring from settled life, education, and the refinements of polished society. Very few of the class of men conventionally known as "gentlemen" in European countries are sent to Congress. The number of such in truth is fewer than half a century ago. A.

The Proceedings of the British Government in Searching American Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Regarded in any light, the British search of our vessels in the Gulf is at once a subject of mystery and curiosity. Just when our relations with England are of the most friendly character, the bonds of commercial union drawing closer and closer, and ships of war of both nations are engaged in taking on board what it is hoped will be the means of instantaneous communication, we are startled by a succession of most extraordinary acts on the part of Her Majesty's officers in the immediate neighborhood of our own coast. Each day's arrivals swell the list, till vessels to the number of forty report a stoppage on the high seas, enforced by guns of British cruisers, to whose officers they have been compelled to give an account of themselves and of their cargoes. It matters little in what manner the inquisition was conducted—we are willing to make all allowance for exaggeration, and rest our cause on the simple fact that such stoppage has been made.

On the announcement of the first few cases, all complaining of the same vessel, charity accounted for it in the ignorance or stupidity of some individual officer, whose conduct would be immediately disavowed, himself removed, and ample reparation offered. It would be hard to tell whether astonishment or regret was most prominent, when, by reports from other vessels which had been subjected to the same indignity from other hands, showing a concerted action on the part of the British fleet, this opinion was rendered untenable. To such an extent has the search been carried that vessels lying quietly in port have met as rigorous cross-questioning as those upon the seas, and in one instance so near did they approach a collision that a boat's crew of armed men were warned not to set foot on the deck of an American ship, by the Captain, who drew a revolver in defence of his rights. Is it to be wondered at that these outrages, so often repeated, should rouse a spirit of resentment in the American people, or that they should indignantly demand an explanation and an apology?

As yet, no reasonable hypothesis has been offered why this aggravating course on the part of the British Government has been adopted. The ostensible reason is the suppression of the Slave-trade which has been carried on under our flag, but he must be easily duped who can see in this flimsy pretext a satisfactory answer. Were the search limited to one or two vessels, whose appearance and character might in any way justify suspicion, no such general feeling of insult would have arisen; in such a case, protests might have been entered and a diplomatic war of words would have ended the matter without eliciting popular enmity. But when the search extends to all vessels, great and small, and in cases where a glance from a seaman's eye shows a slave-deck to be an impossibility, no diplomacy or suavity will serve as a salve to wounded honor, and the inquiry is hurriedly and angrily sent to the Court of St. James "Why are these things done?" coupled with the stern request that they instantly cease. It may be well for both nations that no ANDREW JACKSON sits in the Presidential chair to take the responsibility, or Great Britain might be startled at an order given to some American frigate to seize the *Buzzard* and the *Styx* and bring them prizes to our port, or, in case of resistance, to sink them as pirates on the spot. It is dangerous playing with edge-tools, and England knows full well the stand-point of the American Government on this subject. Does she suppose that a country whose resources have been so marvelously

developed, whose population has so greatly increased, which has risen from the rank of a third-rate power to that of one of the greatest nations of the earth, will more readily permit the insult than when, in 1812, it went to war on the same grounds? Is it a deliberate insult or only one of those sharp turns in the circumlocution office that our transatlantic cousins so frequently make? That Great Britain will apologize and attempt to explain we have little doubt, but there are weighty reasons why she should set a perpetual guard against its possible recurrence in the future.

However it may be disguised, it cannot be concealed, that the United States have had no enemy worthy of the name but England. In her early history France lent a sympathising ear, and the memory of LAFAYETTE is linked with that of WASHINGTON. Every school history of the Revolution, every romance touching upon the early existence of the Republic, is eloquent upon the story of wrongs committed by the British soldiery, or at the instigation of British officers. We live over again the scenes of that period as we read the record. We go with the rebels from Bunker's Hill rejoicing, though defeated, and march with flashing eye and flushed cheek by the side of the victorious WASHINGTON, while our hearts shrink with horror from those who armed the savage Indian, and set him, in cruel strife, to war upon women and children with the torch and the tomahawk. Notwithstanding our good will, these feelings will arise, *for war, in its mildest shape, contains* much of brutality, and it is England's misfortune that *our contests have been with her upon our own soil,* and the blood that was shed upon the hearth-stone leaves an ugly stain that is not easily washed out. How long will it be before the people of Sebastopol recognize England or France as their *friends*, and how many treaties will be necessary to efface the recollection of battered dwellings and desolated homes?

The American people, however, were and are trying to forget old injuries; even old men, who in 1814, hearing of the ruthless destruction of the Capitol by the incendiary soldiery, left the plow and eagerly offered themselves for the defence of their country, were ready to find an excuse, and teach their grand-children how all these things were changed. Was it prudent, was it wise, to stir up these latent fires and heat the blood once more to the boiling point? Are we never to forget that nearly fifty years ago our ships were boarded and American citizens pressed into the service of the British navy? Or is it to be the settled policy of the British Government to advance claims it cannot sustain, and adopt lines of action from which it must inevitably retreat, regardless of that harmony and good feeling it professes itself so anxious to promote? It will take years to restore in the masses of our people, the bone and sinew of our populace, who read of these outrages and brood over them in their cabins when the day's labor is ended, that *confidence in the sincerity of England's friendship they tend so strongly to shake—let it never be* forgotten that we are a nation of sovereigns, and each man feels every insult as directly intended for himself.

Nor must the powers of the old world estimate our strength as they do their own. The nation whose every citizen is a soldier, and whose every seaman is a member of its navy, is never weak. When danger threatens, party lines sink into oblivion, and all rally for defence, and an enemy will find that a true Republic counts its ships by thousands, its army by millions, and its treasure as inexhaustible. J. C. H.

The Search Question.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of to-day, I see several letters on *that vexata questio. One of them, that signed "Jus,"* contains an extremely forcible remark, only I think it *might, with more propriety, be used as an argument in* support of the other side of the question. He quotes Sir ROBERT PEEL's speech in 1842. Now I have not read the context of that speech, but either Sir ROBERT PEEL was indulging in a vein of irony, or else laboring under a mild form of insanity, for I cannot otherwise account for his saying such a palpable absurdity.

If slavers, under an American, were not to be searched because they were under that flag, what do you think would be the state of the slave-trade at the end of a few years? How many slaves would be imported into America under that *free* and glorious flag of America? Where would be the use of sending out cruisers at all, if they could only search vessels bearing *foreign flags? And if England was not* to look after the slave-trade, are there any persons so *utterly* blind as to assert that *the United States would* do it?

These considerations have been already slightly touched upon by "Derwent," in his letter to you of the same date. They cannot, I should think, be laid too strongly before the public. In answer to "Mercator's" "washy article," I would beg leave to state, that I have *not* supposed pirates sailing under the English flag, because the thing is next to impossible, on account of the vigilance of the English in regard to them, and the fleet of ships that guard the English commerce. How many vessels did the Americans keep in the Gulf for the purpose of suppressing slavery? It strikes me that, to use an old proverb, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;" in other words, where a British man-of-war would allow a merchant vessel to pass unchallenged, there she might very probably let a slaver pass.

If you consider that these lines are worthy of a line or two in your valuable paper, by inserting them you will much oblige F. A. W.

The Mammoth Opera Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. P. T. BARNUM, in answering the "Opera-Goer," does not establish a case against a position not to be overthrown. Mr. P. T. BARNUM intimates that English opera-goers pay willingly sixty per cent. more than would be imposed upon the public of New-York at the price of five dollars. But does he consider and put in account the difference between the two opera-frequenting publics?

In London the opera is given during the "season"—that is, during those three months when the wealthy of the wealthiest country in the world gather there principally for amusement.

Besides, opera-going in London, as all over Europe, is a refined social duty, as well as a pleasure. It is the *conditio sine qua non* of society. Everybody goes to the opera to enjoy the music, the elegant gathering, and to see others, as they would at a private party, a reception, &c. The highest, the wealthiest classes, the Court, diplomats, men in elevated official standings, &c., as well as bankers and all money and business men, go to the opera.

Such a community, as well as such a want, does not exist in New-York. The opera is supported principally by the inhabitants, and by the floating population. The richest classes do not frequent the opera. It is a positive fact that men and families averaging the greatest incomes do not spend a dollar to support the opera. It is a positive fact that a well-known family, owning, through all its numerous members, about one-sixth of the whole City of New-York—that this family, all in all, does not spend a hundred dollars yearly for the opera. Its head, who draws a couple of millions of income from houses and stores supported partly by the opera, does not spend a single cent on it. And so it is with most other nabobs of our City. Few, if any, are exceptions to the rule. Not ten young men of independent fortunes, representing the *jeunesse dorée* of our City, can be counted among the standing supporters of opera. They appear there from time to time—that is all. Such, also, is the case with the *beauty, fashion* and *distinction* of our good, best and most superlative blood. These silly lionesses of society frequent opera only on great occasions; at other times preferring the "Lancers," or cosy and independent flirtations in parlors or the streets. There are many families, also, that enjoy incomes of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year, who only go to the opera when they get a ticket from one of the stockholders.

It is the small fortunes that fill the opera; Americans, as well as Germans, Italians and Frenchmen. This was witnessed during the past season. A ticket at five dollars would amount to fifteen or twenty dollars for a small family. It is a barefaced imposition to force them, with a dagger at the throat, to pay so much, or else be deprived of an enjoyment which they are the only ones to truly appreciate. POPULUS.

The Brooklyn Ferry-Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to a few important facts, from which the public have long suffered. I refer to the state of the Ferry-boats plying between this City and Brooklyn, during wet weather. During a rain-storm, or even a shower, the passengers crossing on these boats are compelled to suffer more wet than they receive outside. Entering one of these boats on a rainy day, the first thing that salutes your nasal organs is an immense steam rising from the floor and steam-pipes beneath the seats; also, an intolerable warmed stench, both disgusting and unfit to breathe. The cushions on the off side of the cabin are all rolled up somewhere out of the way of the water, which comes raining through the covering overhead, and making one vast canal of the whole length of the seat. Gentlemen, of course, resign their seats to the ladies, and then are compelled to go outside and buffet the wind and rain, which is far more preferable than remaining inside with their umbrellas up, (which I have seen frequently done,) and bear the overwhelming stench arising from the steam, floor, umbrellas, &c. Now, Mr. Editor, can this be borne with anything like Christian fortitude? Should our wives and daughters be compelled to stand this horrible stench? And this is the "ladies' cabin"! It is too much, after paying their fare[illegible] demanded, and then be obliged to suffer thus, at times when we most need protection and comfort. I refer principally

to the Wall-street Ferry, and if you have ever crossed at such times, only say so, and [illegible] do not coincide [illegible]. W. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 28, 1858.

Swill-Fed Cattle and Hogs.

FRIDAY, May 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst you are so laudably engaged in the present warfare against the manufacture and use of swill-milk, and are determined to protect the public in every way by warning them of the poisonous effects of that decidedly deleterious food, allow a subscriber to suggest the extension of your investigation to the very large number of swill-fed cattle daily arriving from Western distilleries, and of course are daily dealt out to our *uninformed families* by the various butchers and others in the trade.

I am told as a *fact* that the distilleries in Ohio are very numerous and large, and keep constantly on hand from 300 to 2,000 head of cattle each which are constantly moving towards our market. As to hogs *one* establishment is said to turn out 30,000 per annum.

'Tis needless for me to comment—as you can very readily through your extensive channels of information reach with much accuracy the important fact, which certainly ought to have publicity. As a subscriber to your highly valuable and useful paper, I should derive much gratification from perusing your article on these items. Very respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

The Supply of Milk for the City—How it can be made Good.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of Milk has of late occupied so much public attention, and is inherently of so much importance, that any scheme which looks to *furnishing pure country milk is worthy of examination,* and if adopted with successful results, is a public benefaction.

The writer, during many years' residence in this City, had opportunity to test the difficulty of procuring *country* milk at all, or if obtained, without a liberal washing with Croton water, and now residing in the country, away from all Swill-Milk poison factories, he knows experimentally the value of "Milk as is Milk."

But the question is not now so much as to the disease—that all understand; the question *is what is the Remedy?*

While the writer will not presume to say he has found the remedy, yet he is confident there are means which are entirely feasible, and which may to a great extent work a radical change for the better.

The first proposition may seem so new and revolutionary as to be startling, but unless it is adopted, no certainty can ever be realized of getting better served than has been the case heretofore.

Then let no housekeeper buy milk from any wagon whatever.

Now whatever may be urged on the subject, no scheme that looks to the long-standing mode of peddling, can be depended upon for supplying pure milk, for in the first place the cost of the operation (including hire of man, wear and tear *of horse* and wagon) must materially enhance the price, and if the dealer is honest, the peddler has abundant opportunity of supplying Croton water in solution, besides the churning of some gallons of milk in the hot sun for several hours over the pavement.

It must be apparent to the commonest understanding that six cents per quart for milk delivered at the doors will not pay for *Pure Country Milk*, and there is no such thing as putting down a fact by any amount of reasoning or pretension.

The whole thing may be easily managed, if those who desire a good article will take the trouble to *send for it.*

Now, suppose the peddling abandoned, and grocers do the business—how will it operate?

The milk is taken from the railroad station early in the morning, and, on arriving at the grocery or other depôt, the can is set in a refrigerator to be kept cool and quiet, and customers call for it as wanted.

The expense of man, horse and wagon, *for* several hours is saved, and one inducement to adulterate is abated.

It may be said, in objection, that the local dealer may practice the same arts as the peddlers of villainous compounds now called milk. But, while this is true in part, the economy of the mode is an inducement to give a pure article; besides, there are reputable persons enough to keep good milk, as well as other articles of diet, and a man with a "habitation and a name" seems to be more responsible than one who passes a little while before us, and his location is unknown.

Let but this plan be adopted, and buyers of milk be as painstaking to secure a good pure article as ladies are to get a cheap bargain in dry goods, and a long step is taken in the direction of reform. WESTCHESTER.

A City Scene.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just witnessed what only the evidence of my own senses would have made me believe possible, even in your wretchedly-governed City.

In other countries, I have seen both the inhumation and the exhumation of victims, in the one case of the cholera, in the other of the plague. I have nowhere seen such beastly disregard of human sympathies and hygienic caution, as is displayed in the disinterments now going on near the junction of Fourth-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

The bodies have been buried there in rows and *piles, in long ditches, a few feet* beneath the surface. Before the soft pine coffins have had time to decay in a moist soil, the ditches, reeking with the products of decomposed humanity, are exposed to the broad glare of day, and the full action of a Summer sun.

When they have been quite denuded of their slender coverings of earth, the coffins are deliberately split open, and their contents, more or less decayed, (the very shavings that made the pauper's shroud, retaining their curl, bedrabbled in corruption,) literally and exactly speaking, *shoveled* out, to be packed again in square receptacles of board loosely nailed together, for the purpose of being carted, in open day, to some other place of deposit—perhaps (who knows?) a poudrette or patent guano factory.

In one instance I saw a body, yet entire, converted, perhaps by disease, into a substance partly fungus and partly of the nature of adipocere, *chopped up* by the shovel, in order to its removal and package in the offal boxes, bit by bit!

This done, in open day, in the midst of a populous neighborhood, with crowds of men *and children* looking on, having open access from the streets in all directions!

Need I say that it was needful to keep to windward of the open trenches in which this work was going on? What but disease and death can the breezes laden with its exhalations be diffusing through all that neighborhood?

Have the men under whose direction this work is going on no respect for decency? no feeling for their kind? no regard for man? no fear of God?

You are teaching human beings, by such doings, to live like beasts and die like beasts. The city where it is possible deserves, and in my mind and memory shall retain, the designation of A BEASTLY CITY.

A NATIVE, BUT NOT A RESIDENT, OF NEW-YORK.

The Season in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALISBURY, Conn., Thursday, June 3, 1858.

Summer may now be said to be fairly inaugurated with us, and is giving us good promises as to the future. Our corn, which the cold wet season of '57 obliged us to replant, is coming on finely from the first seed; the fruit trees are blooming very fully—indeed more so than in any season for some years; grass has a good start, and is now stretching along at a great rate; our early Mercers and Junes are about ready for their first weeding, and indeed all Nature gives promise of a sure reward to the husbandman.

This is also the month when mother earth puts on her most attractive habiliments—when, if she does not succeed in decoying you into the green fields and silent fastnesses of the forest to cull the wild flower and listen to the sweet carol of her songsters—(no five dollars for tickets here)—you must, to say the least, have a heart which is in a degree insensible to the beauties of Nature.

To the farmer the present is a season of toil and watchfulness; the seed intrusted to the earth requires constant care to keep down the noxious weeds and loosen the earth about the growing plants, reminding us, at times, most forcibly of the ancient curse, (but yet by no means obsolete,) "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." W. T. P.

Morris and Essex Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the recent conduct of the Directors of this Road, one would be led to the conclusion that they were doing everything in their power to destroy what little popularity they ever enjoyed, and at the same time sacrifice the interest of the stockholders. By performing the farce of annually electing themselves, they have become emboldened, and think they can ill-treat their patrons and nullify their written agreements with impunity. Their last attempt has been on the citizens of Orange, about 6,000 in number, and to whom they were indebted for more than half their passengers, by raising the price of passage 33 per cent., and in place of adding to the number of cars, borrowed of the New Jersey Railroad, and have, in fact, withdrawn part of the facilities previously granted them. The extension of the Road beyond Morristown, added to the folly of taking a large interest in the Bloomfield Branch, has so crippled their means that, on the plea of some failure to make their bonds [illegible], they have endeavored to

compel their patrons on the old Road to make good the losses on their ill-considered improvements. The people of Orange, not feeling disposed to submit to such imposition, and finding it useless to reason with these Directors, have established an omnibus line, running from that place to Newark nine times daily, returning on the arrival of trains from New-York. They have thus become independent of the Railroad. In order to raise the value of property beyond Orange, there has been established, for the time being, what is called an *express train* to Morristown, running the enormous distance of 22 miles, immediately followed by another train of two cars. The Company also run what is called a *mail* train to *Hackettstown*, a place found, with difficulty, on the map of New-Jersey.

If this were all, travelers might submit. But one case in which they *nullified their written and recorded obligations* should be mentioned. When this road was built, a party at Orange, not wishing to sell the right of way, offered it gratis, provided the Company would order the passenger train to stop at a given point to accommodate those who *resided in the neighborhood*, to which they agreed by a *written contract*, and it was called the *Brick Church Station*. This agreement has been fulfilled until the present season—thereby inducing many persons to purchase lands and build valuable houses in the vicinity, trusting to the *honor* of the Directors; but now they refuse to stop the Express Train anywhere at Orange. Unless the stockholders, at the annual election next month, unite for the desirable purpose of turning out at least a portion of the present Directors, the stock will soon be on a par with that of Harlem, and no dividend need be expected, unless money is borrowed for the purpose of paying one. ORANGE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Rogues' Portrait Gallery.

It is known to most, that in the office of the detective force of the Metropolitan Police in this City, a collection of ambrotype "counterfeit presentments" of the most noted criminals who have brought themselves within the ken and custody of justice, is kept on exhibition for the public good. The device is, so far as we know, original, and took its rise in a suggestion made by Sergeant LEFFERTS, who commands the detective squad, to the Deputy-Superintendent, about seven months ago. The plan found favor with the Police Commissioners, and under their sanction, has been in operation since November last. The collection now contains several hundred portraits, and is being continually augmented. Each portrait is numbered, and opposite the same number, in a private record kept exclusively for the use of the force, is entered the name and character of the individual represented. In derogation of the practical benefit of the scheme, it might be urged that a plain daguerreotype is, at the best, but an imperfect likeness. How much greater the imperfection when taken under compulsion? In the second place, it is but natural to suppose that the professional thief, pickpocket or burglar, in the desire to escape detection, or prevent suspicion, will *have frequent recourse to disguises and such changes* in personal appearance as he or she best knows how to effect. An instance of this just occurs to us: It will be remembered by those who attended the trial of a judicial functionary of this City on an indictment for corruption, which took place some two years ago, and led to his resignation, that the principal witness for the prosecution was a woman named COSSAOVA, who, by her own avowal, was the wife of a burglar and the associate of robbers. Some short time subsequently, the same woman appeared as suitor in a case heard in the Common Pleas, and so complete was the transformation in look, dress and air, that her identity was doubted, and, in some cases, even denied by persons who had seen her on the former occasion.

In the third place, it may well be made a subject for inquiry how far the general public would be likely to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to become acquainted—in a very harmless way, it is true—with so formidable an array of rascality. And even granting that the public will exhibit the needed amount of interest in the matter, we must then ask how much better qualified a man would be, from looking over some hundreds of these portraits, to discover in his next neighbor in the omnibus an expert pickpocket, to detect in the little boy, who asks to carry his carpet-bag to the steamboat, an incorrigible thief; or to recognize an accomplished operator at the panel game in the handsome young lady on Broadway, who, after the dewy eve has fallen, invites him to partake of the hospitalities of her home?

In the last place, it might be asked how far the plan has been of service to the detectives themselves?—how many rogues have they discovered through it?—how many criminals arrested?—how many burglaries and thefts foiled?

Still the thing has its uses. Some of the portraits are pretty fair specimens of Daguerreotypic art; some, as was doubtless unavoidable, are shocking. On the whole, however, they are probably more true to nature than was HOGARTH's picture of that celebrated hero, JACK SHEPPARD, whom he visited in Newgate, and sketched on his thumb-nail; and that, by the way, is the earliest instance of taking the likeness of a condemned criminal that we remember to have read of. There certainly is a poetic as well as a moral justice exhibited in the fact that these people, whose "deeds are done in the dark," should have their faces, if not their crimes, arrested and exposed by that light which they abhor and shun. The gallery, as it is called, is at present visited occasionally by the curious, who find in Sergeant LEFFERTS a courteous and intelligent cicerone. But even to the curious, it affords little satisfaction. A more commonplace, and, to all appearances, a more respectable looking set of customers, could not be discovered in the show-case of any Daguerreotypist in the City. Intelligent youth, sober manhood and venerable age, handsome, well-dressed men, attractive and mild-featured women—interspersed with a few, a very few, miserable, sinister-faced vagabonds, make up the collection. The professional thief or burglar looks the least like the conventional notion of the character that could well be imagined. In that he finds his security.

Here, for instance, is No. 18, a nice, well-favored, well-attired youth, named CLARK, only 19 years of age, yet a hopeless desperado, now serving out his term in the State Prison for highway robbery.

No. 21, again, represents an amiable gentleman of about 30, with a shawl artistically thrown over his shoulder, under which, while he is exhibiting the graces of the court of LOUIS QUATORZE to the fair ladies whom, with one hand, he conducts from the theatre to the omnibus, he is rifling their pockets with the other.

No. 58, is another illustration of the *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* It is the likeness of a young gentleman with a name and several aliases, who has an open look, inclining to swagger, in dress approximates to the dandy, and swindles unsuspecting countrymen by the confidence game, to an extent almost incredible.

No. 63, a venerable personage, with a placid countenance, white hair, and snowy neck-tie, suggestive of the benevolent country pastor, is an experienced pickpocket.

No. 26 represents Mr. LEONARD BARKER, who looks like a well-to-do merchant, with plenty of money, and strong religious tendencies. He is a notorious counterfeiter.

No. 160, one of the few ill-looking portraits, is a likeness of a desperate old vagabond called "Jew MIKE."

No. 164, a Broadway swell, apparently, is THOMAS SHARNOCK, a gentleman whose pleasing duty it is to black mail incautious females, who prefer losing their money to their character.

No. 172 is one of our German fellow-citizens, named ROSENTHAL, who once occupied the pulpit with great acceptance to his congregation, and now handles the jimmy with equal acceptance to himself.

No. 156 is Mrs. EMMA HOWARD, and her confederate FLYNN, who kidnapped a negro girl, and were arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the State prison therefor. The woman is quite good-looking; the man nothing remarkable either way.

No. 186 is a likeness of a lady named MARY ANN ALLEN, *alias* ROSS, if her own statement be true. She is an exceedingly nice person, and one of the most successful members of her lucrative profession, to wit, pocket-picking.

No. 149 is GEORGE GARRISON, a strapping negro, in a jockey-cap, who operated extensively on "the queer." After his indictment by the grand jury, he became disordered in mind, and was taken from his cell to the Lunatic Asylum, where, probably, he still sojourns.

Besides these, other specimens might be mentioned perhaps equally interesting—among which must be named several female pickpockets, and that interesting young gentleman named HOWARD, better known as the bogus reporter who, unfortunately, is still at large. To those anxious for fuller information, access to the gallery is, at all times, easy.

THE PRESBYTERIANS ON MARRIAGE.—The New-School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has decided the case of the marriage of the Rev. Mr. SHIELDS, of Des Moines, adversely to that gentleman. The case has been already stated, but as this decision settles a point in Presbyterian discipline, it is worth while to give the story complete: Mr. SHIELDS married, some time since, a lady who had moved to Iowa from Massachusetts. Upon arriving in Iowa she applied for a divorce, upon the ground that the conduct of her husband towards her had been so violent and unjust that she had to flee from his roof—and that, though thus compelled by *his* conduct to quit his roof, he had refused to provide for her, and thus he had abandoned her. This application for divorce rested entirely upon her own testimony; and not being resisted, a divorce was granted, divorcing her from her husband. Shortly after, she and the Rev. Mr. SHIELDS were married. The Presbytery of Des Moines took the matter into consideration, and while admitting the legality of the divorce under the laws of Iowa, they decided that there had not been sufficient cause shown, in a Scriptural point of view, to justify the parties marrying. Therefore they deposed Mr. SHIELDS. The action of the Presbytery was reviewed by the Synod of Iowa, and they restored Mr. SHIELDS to his ministerial functions.

The Rev. THEODORE BIRD brought the matter to the attention of the Assembly, and the case has been debated *pro* and *con* for several days. The result is as we have stated—the action of the Presbytery has been indorsed, and, consequently, that of the Synod disapproved. The matter was referred to a Committee to prepare a minute in accordance with this action.

Terrible Disaster in Illinois.

THE VILLAGE OF ELLISON DESTROYED BY A TORNADO—TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED—FIFTY OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

The Chicago papers have full particulars of the fearful devastation of the village of Ellison by a whirlwind. A brief account of this disaster was given in our telegram on Wednesday.

The number of persons killed, so far as known, is twenty-five; and from fifty to sixty others are badly injured. The following are the names of killed and wounded:

Killed—Martin Wenworth, Mary McWilliams, Lacy McWilliams, Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Braiston and child, Mrs. Hand and child, Master Hand, 10 years of age, unknown married woman, William Thompson, Mr. Johnson, Misses Johnson, two sisters, S. Johnson, and nine others.

Wounded—Q. McWilliams, J. McCartney, compound fracture of leg and thigh; Samuel McCartney, Mrs. Beck and child, J. Warner, ribs broken and leg broken; Elizabeth Kelshaw, Ann Kelshaw, J. L. Kelshaw, Mrs Boyd, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Smith and child, Walter Ferguson, Horace Sawyer, Mrs. McWilliams, Dr. Yoke, Joshua Skeets, George Charles, Jacob Smith, arm broken, head fractured; Mrs. Sherwood, compound fracture of thigh; W. E. Thompson, Mrs. Handy and two children, L. Rapeyes and mother, Mr. Hughs, George McCartney, Mr. Salisbury, fractured head; Mr. Clark, Jacob Braiston, Mrs. Braiston, Mr. Hurd and son, Thomas McWilliams.

The Chicago *Press* describes the town and the catastrophe which befell it:

Ellison is a village in a township of that name lying due south of the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the nearest station of which, Young America, is five miles distant. Monmouth, the county seat of Warren County, is twelve miles to the northeast, and Galesburg, Knox County, is twenty-five miles nearly northeast, and the Mississippi is about sixteen miles west.

The village was a farming community and one of the older settlements of that section. The larger share of the structures, *some sixty or seventy in number*, that constituted the village, were ranged on a single straight street, running in a direction almost east and west, being the main county road running to the Mississippi and Burlington.

The surface is level prairie thence extending to Monmouth, a dead level, and on a clear day the Ellison timber can be seen skirting the horizon from Monmouth.

In this belt of timber the first traces of the tornado appear. Saturday and Sunday seem to have presented very nearly the same characteristics in the vicinity of the ill-fated village as in this region. Sunday was showery throughout the day. As the afternoon waned, the sky to the southwest had a most threatening appearance. A heavy bank of clouds of inky blackness seemed to rest upon the very surface of the prairie. In the language of JOHN MCWILLIAMS, who is a relative of several of the victims, "they seemed to sweep the very prairie." Mr. MCWILLIAMS noted the approach of the storm from his farm-house, about a mile north of the street.

He saw two threateningly black clouds most apparently about a mile west of the village, with the wildest commotion, and move on towards the village. The utmost alarm filled the minds of his own family, and of those in adjacent farm-houses, but how much less than the abject terror of the villagers who saw, but not in season to avoid.

The track of the tempest must tell the rest. The tornado struck the village about six o'clock, and during its continuance no rain fell. The houses were frame structures. There was a large tavern stand and three stores, those of SAMUEL JOHNSON, JOSEPH KNOWLES and another. The appearance of the dwellings and structures after the passage of the whirlwind, is described by one eye-witness "as if one should tear to pieces and scatter a lumber yard." Of roofs and walls, and the various structures, there *was seen in many instances scarcely a trace, as if a* giant's hand had reduced and torn them to shreds and splinters. They lay scattered over the debris; here a piece of broken furniture and there a shattered door, and beyond an undistinguishable mass of timbers and boards, floor beams, ceiling and rafters. Even the bodies of some of the sufferers were torn *to pieces.*

An iron safe, weighing nine hundred pounds, was taken from JOHNSON's store and carried *thirty feet*. Horses, cattle and hogs were taken up by the wind, carried in the air and dashed to the earth, killed by the fall.

The track of the whirlwind seems not to have been very wide, nor was its course a long one. Scattered farm-houses about the village in various directions still stand, and though the wind was high, were uninjured; but *of the village proper only three small cabins or shanties*, which were to the southward of the line of desolating destruction, were spared, *and they alone remain of the ill-fated village of Ellison.*

Among the dead are a Mr. JOHN HAND, his son, about ten years of age, and a babe, the latter of which *is* supposed to have been drowned. The whole family appear to have been whirled with the fragments of their dwelling quite up into the air and deposited a considerable distance from where the house stood, near a slough. Mr. HAND was carried about fifteen rods, and in his terrible flight received a frightful wound in his side from a timber. He survived until the next morning.

Another family named MCWILLIAMS suffered terribly. Miss MARY ANN MCWILLIAMS, about 23; her sister HARRIET, aged about 16, and her brother THOMAS, about 14, are among the dead, and the poor old mother, eighty years of age—the only remaining member of the family, except some older children who were living at a distance—was very badly injured.

W. E. THOMPSON, his wife and child, Mrs. BRAISTON and her two children, a son and daughter, MARTIN WENTWORTH, LAVINA LACEY, HIRAM JOHNSON and child, and two other persons whose names were unknown to the informant, make up the list of the fourteen instantly killed, comprised in a special dispatch to us from Monmouth last evening. These, embrace all the names of the dead which we have been able to obtain.

As near as can be ascertained in the confusion which prevailed, about fifty persons were very seriously and many more slightly injured. Among the injured was Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, merchant, who has one leg and three ribs broken.

The Tariff on Wool—Letter from J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 28th, I find this expression:

"One thing is quite sure, a very different sort of argument was used after he (WEBSTER) went to Washington, from that which Mr. STONE had employed, and with very different results. Two prominent and influential politicians were brought upon the scene for the sake of the influence they could exert, each within the ranks of his own particular party. Mr. J. N. REYNOLDS, a magnate among the Americans, and President of the Councils, received $1,500 for his services."

I am sure you can have no desire to do me so gross a wrong as the above, and I therefore send you the means for correction.

Yours truly, J. N. REYNOLDS.

The following is the material portion of the letter referred to above:

"* * * Exactly $1,500 of Mr. STONE's money was spent under my exclusive direction, *but not a dollar of it as compensation to myself!* nor so much as a dinner or plate of oysters to a member of Congress! While, if I had had a few hundred dollars more at my disposal, I could have made a good use of it, as I certainly should have insisted on sending an intelligent agent into at least one more wool-growing district in Ohio.

Of the transactions of the Boston house which occurred at a subsequent session, I am wholly ignorant. I never saw or spoke to one of the WOLCOTT partners, nor do I believe that the measure was bought through Congress, and that if the truth be elicited, it will be found that the amount stated, if expended at all, was exacted, paid and received, under pretended arrangements which never existed, and had in fact no influence in passing the measure—in a word, a fraud!

I was neither agent, counsel, nor lobby member. It suited my purpose to coöperate with Mr. STONE during the political campaign in which I was then actively engaged. The resolutions which I prepared and passed through the American organization succeeded and did not follow my coöperation with Mr. STONE. The whole disgraceful exhibition of the WOLCOTT fraud took place at a subsequent session of Congress, the knowledge of which, in common with the community at large, I first learned through the public press. J. N. REYNOLDS.

No. 12 CLINTON-PLACE, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

The New-York Times Building.

Correspondence of the Troy Whig.

New-York is the paradise of newspapers. Everybody has his pet paper, and it forms a prominent part of his morning or evening meal. Breakfast is incomplete at a New-York hotel without a morning journal; and one might as well be out of the world as not read the papers—no wonder they pay.

The latest evidence of newspaper prosperity is the large and magnificent structure erected on the site of the "Brick Church," by the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and used by them for the publication of their paper. In its capacious apartments, brain-power, hand-power, and steam-power are at work, and the machinery necessary to carry on a daily journal of extended circulation may be seen there to the best advantage.

The TIMES Building is a colossal structure. The stone from which it is built was brought from New Brunswick. It is a beautiful olive color, singularly pleasing to the eye and harmonizing admirably with the architectural design of the edifice. In addition to its principal inhabitant a large number of commodious stores and offices are occupied by men of multifarious pursuits. The editorial, composing and business departments of the building are well arranged for these various purposes, but the greatest curiosity is the monster far down below the surface of terrestrial things, that is constantly swallowing countless sheets of white, meaningless paper, and disgorging them, charged with a day's history of the busy world above. An underground railroad, in the shape of a flight of iron steps, takes the visitor down to the regions that this leviathan inhabits. The vaults extend some distance under the street, and are well-lighted and ventilated. The press is one of Hoe's "ten-cylinder," and is capable, when in first rate running order, of throwing off 20,000 copies of the paper per hour. The TIMES Building, complete in every department, and the only one in New-York built specially for newspaper purposes, is a monument to successful enterprise.

...annual meeting of the N. J. R. R. & Tr. Co. ... The Hoboken... Railroad and Transportation Company held their annual meeting yesterday in the ... depot in Jersey City. The structure is an ... and one—spacious, convenient and well-devised. Its whole length, including as well the wooden portion which rests on piles, as the brick work which stands on solid earth, is ... feet by ... wide; the height of the roof is ... feet, exclusive of a cupola which runs the entire length, and serves to light up the whole building, and to ventilate the interior. The roof is formed of one entire arch, without any central support, and is made of corrugated galvanized iron, which forms a finish, without painting, both on the inside and on the outside. The front of the depot on Hudson-street is 125 feet in width, and two stories high, with handsome towers at the corners. The second story is devoted to offices for the superintendent, freight agent, conductor, and other officers and agents of the Company, and has a ... balcony, or gallery, extending across ... at each side and each end of the building. The cars will run into the building on five different tracks and the boat will come a sufficient distance the water front to shelter the passengers ... going from one to the other.

On each side of the depot are two slips, making four in all; these have handsome and commodious ferry houses for the accommodation of ferry passengers, and they are so connected with the depot, that, in case the "ear boat" should not be in the slip, railroad passengers can take either boat without being exposed to the weather.

On the track on the northern side of the depot was a line of engines and cars, neatly fitted up and decked with flags and streamers. The engines were four in number, commencing with the *Elizabeth*, the first used on the road, and which made its introductory trip in June, 1837. It has now arrived at years of discretion, being just 21. It is obvious, however, that ... has grown out of modern recognition. It is but a ghost of the past. ... dilapidated old car attached, it seems like some gigantic skeleton disinterred after ... ages, and bears about as much resemblance to the modern creation as the ... does, or did, to the horse. After the *Elizabeth* came the *Woodruff*, made in 1837, and which in the interval between July, 1838, and May, 1858, has run ... miles. Then followed the *J. P. Jackson*, which made its first trip in July, 1851, and since January, 1858, has run ... miles. Then came the *A. G. ...*, the youngest of all—which has been in use since January last, and up to June, ran 12,063 miles.

The cars were lighted with gas, and exhibited some of the most recent improvements.

The annual Report, which was submitted by Mr. ..., the Vice-President, presents the following facts, among others:

Nearly three millions of passengers have been added to the twenty-five millions previously transported on the road, without the loss of a single life or the fracture of a single limb.

The results of the last fiscal year are gratifying—the gross receipts being $911,647 28, and $910,687 60 the year before. The expenses for the last year are ... being a ratio to the earnings of forty-one and one-third per cent., and for that preceding, ... and the ratio forty-four per cent. The surplus carried to profit and loss Jan. 1, 1858, after payment of two semi-annual dividends 5 per cent. each, is $107,171 18, while for the previous year it was ... The amount of the surplus fund after applying ... for relaying a portion of the road ... is $471,663 11.

The whole number of passengers, not including commuters, carried last year, is 2,328,120; and of tons of merchandise, 30,673½, against 2,278,913½ passengers, and ... the year before. The number of miles run by the trains last year was 396,028, and the ratio of running expenses 62 5-10 cents a mile, against 407,683 miles, and a ratio of running expenses at the rate of 98½ cents a mile for the year preceding.

The tax and transit duties paid the State of New-Jersey, for 1857, amount to $34,... 04; the previous year they amounted to $32,... Dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, amounting to $1,745, have, as usual, been paid to the School Fund, on the stock of this Company, given in payment of the State's Newark Turnpike Stock.

The returns of the Treasurer for the first four months of 1858 exhibit the receipts to be $215,506 01, while for the like period of 1857, they were $238,525 ... The reduction of expenses during the same time in 1858, compared with 1857, is $14,260, making the diminution of net earnings only $8,425 40, which will not affect the usual dividends of the Company, and but inconsiderably reduce the annual surplus. In consequence of the general stagnation of business the Board have instituted a closer economy in the working operations.

By comparing the financial results and operations of our work for 1852 with 1855, 1856 and 1857, the increase for a space of six years is shown, and the uniformity of the receipts and expenses, and a revenue corresponding with the activity of business, is established.

A resolution, providing that in future the annual report shall be printed and distributed at least fifteen days in advance of the annual meeting, was adopted, after discussion.

The meeting then adjourned.

At 2 o'clock a monster collation was served, at which about 650 guests were assembled. Gov. ... presided at one end of the principal table, and Gen. Darcy at the other. The enjoyment was general, and nobody complained of anything—Downs, the caterer, having obviously exerted himself to the utmost.

State Loans.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, June 5.

There are three distinct State Loans now advertised for, and for which proposals will be received to the 24th inst., as follows:

1. The Comptroller advertises for a loan of $100,000, at 5 per cent., reimbursable July 1, 1875, to make good the deficiency in the annual contribution from the Canal Revenues of $350,000 to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, required by section 2 of article 7 of the Constitution. The Canal Revenues, after paying the prior lien to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, have proved insufficient, by this amount, to meet the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund, for paying the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller is authorized to make a loan in such a case as this, by chapter 316 of the laws of 1846.

2. For the purpose of proceeding with the work on the Erie Canal enlargement at the Montezuma Marshes and at Holley, the only places where there is much work that can be done during Canal navigation, and of finishing some important work on the Oswego Canal, at the Gascon Rapids, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have availed themselves of the law of 1857, which authorizes a loan under the ... section of the 7th article of the Constitution, and have advertised for a 5 per cent. loan of $200,000, reimbursable in 1880, to be applied to the above work. The above section of the Constitution allows a debt, not exceeding one million of dollars in the aggregate, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for.

3. The 6 per cent. loan of $1,510,000, reimbursable in 1868, advertised for by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, is for the purpose of extending that amount of the Canal debt falling due on the 1st day of July, and which the Canal Debt Sinking Fund is insufficient to meet by that time. This Sinking Fund will prove abundantly sufficient to provide for the ultimate payment of the Canal Debt, as it is the first lien on the Canal Revenues, but it will not meet the debt as fast as it matures, and hence this extension. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized to make a new loan in such a case as this, by section 3 of chapter ... of the laws of 1855.

The whole loan for which proposals are to be received up to the 24th inst., it will have been seen, is $1,810,000. But only $300,000 of it is a new loan.

Another Wisconsin Railroad Swindle.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, May 29.

The Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, in March, 1856. In the following April it was organized, and C. R. Alsop, H. Haertel, Edward Button, D. P. Hull and Joshua Stark, of the city of Milwaukee; Julius White, of Madison, and George Reed, of Manitowoc, were chosen Directors. This Board of Directors then elected C. R. Alsop President; H. T. Haertel, Vice-President; H. K. White, Nominal Secretary; H. W. James, Acting Secretary; D. P. Hull, Treasurer; and Joshua Stark, Attorney.

The fourth section of the act of incorporation provides that whenever $100,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, and five per centum thereon paid in, after due notice in the newspapers, the stockholders may meet and organize. It appears by the testimony of Mr. Alsop, the President, that this provision, so far as the "paying in" is concerned, was totally disregarded, and has been disregarded.

The testimony shows that sometime after the pretended organization, the company issued $100,000 in full paid stock to C. R. Alsop, ostensibly for services in some matter connected with the Green Bay and Milwaukee Railroad. This amount Alsop divided up and transferred as follows: To Herman Haertel, $15,000; to E. Button, $15,000; to D. P. Hull, $15,000; to Joshua Stark, $7,500; and to himself, $42,500. Mr. Alsop, in his testimony, admits that the Company received no services for this $100,000 from either of these directors, or from himself, except as before mentioned, and that it was understood among them that it should be divided as already stated, previous to its issue.

It further appears that this enterprising Company sent out agents among the honest and unsophisticated farmers of Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties, and induced them to mortgage their farms for the benefit of these sharpers. Many of these farmers were Germans, and German agents were sent out to address them, and assist in duping them. The agents received from two to two and a half per cent. of the amount subscribed. Thus many poor farmers were induced to hazard their all for the aggrandizement of these heartless and unscrupulous Railroad swindlers. Two hundred and five thousand dollars of farm mortgage stock was raised in this manner. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars of stock, called "cash subscriptions," were also issued; and mortgage bonds, so that, in stock and bonds, the Company had issued five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars without having a single dollar paid in to the Company, as required by its charter! A large portion of these extraordinary issues were made, it appears, to obtain a loan of $100,000 of Milwaukee City bonds, which, together with the farm mortgage bonds, constituted all the real capital of this mock Railroad Company.

... was killed in a prison-cell ... [illegible]

The Great Western mail for the East now reaches Boston (via Albany) two hours earlier.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, June 7.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1202, 1196, 409, 111, 1124, 1035, 1199, 1241, 1197, 968, 112, 1243, 1236, 1238, 1262. *Part II.*—Nos. 981, 968, 607, 933, 1041, 1249, 1158, 1171, 1218, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1237, 1263, 1264.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—No. 4339. *Part II.*—Nos. 287, 557, 667, 1041, 263½, 363, 364, 1161, 1155, 1125, 1167, 1129, 1121, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145.

Superior Court.—Nos. 56, 427, 481, 517, 518, 533, 67, 956, 676, 1099, 1111, 1114, 874, 822.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before the Hon. Justices Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Greer vs. Sankston et al.—Held by the Court that the widow of Sankston has no right of dower in the lands of her husband, and that the order appealed from should be reversed.

Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Lexington and Danville Railroad Company vs. John G. Brown.—Motion for a receiver granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

In the matter of the guardianship of Marie Pouliency, an infant.—Prayer granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part II.

THE MITCHELL CONTEMPT CASE.

On Saturday the case of McCunn and Moncrief vs. McKechnie was resumed, before Judge Brady, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Mitchell, the lawyer for the defendants, who was committed for contempt, appeared in Court, the term of his incarceration having expired, and took part, as usual, in the conduct of the case. An order to place the papers in dispute on file was agreed to, on Saturday week, the *quid pro quo* being an adjournment until Saturday last; no further difficulty occurred, therefore, and the case went on regularly. A number of witnesses were examined on the plaintiff's rebuttal, and at 1½ a postponement occurred till Tuesday (to-morrow) at 12 o'clock.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jaboeci vs. Raymond, Wesley and Jones.—A suit was brought in a Ward Court, by the plaintiff against the proprietors of the New-York Times to recover a compensation for letters to that journal detailing a vote taken by certain passengers as to their preference for presidential candidates, in the late contest. The judge of the Ward Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the letters were not valuable, and were not used by the Times; but Judge Hilton, on Saturday, reversed the decision.

Personal.

It is stated that Charlotte Cushman will sail from Boston for Europe on the 9th proximo. She will reside in London for some months, Winter at Rome, and return to the United States in about a year, when she will proceed at once to California, to fulfill a professional engagement.

The *Friend of China*, of March 30, says: "The whereabouts of the Ministers of China for Russia and the United States are still unknown. Quidnuncs will have it that the Island of Formosa forms an object of exploration before the Ambassadors make for the grand junction terminus at Shanghae or Soo-chow."

MARKET REPORTS.

Saturday, June 5, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 160 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,510 bbls., including 856 bbls. Pots and 654 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand has fallen off, and we have to report sales, to-day, of only 300 bags Java, part at 18½c.; 200 bags Jamaica, on terms not ascertained; 80 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12¼c.; 200 bags Rio, part, if not all, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 8½c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues depressed and languid, with sales reported since our last of 1,200 bales, in lots.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11½	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The home demand is good, and the inquiry for export is increasing. There is also some disposition to speculate. Prices have improved about 5c. ℔ bbl. The receipts are rather heavy, comprising 20,115 bbls. of all kinds, since noon of yesterday—yet receivers are not so eager to sell. The transactions since our last add up 18,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl.	$3 85@$3 95
Extra State	4 05@ 4 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 40@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian is in better demand at, however, unsettled prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is gradually improving. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is fair, and prices of the leading kinds show more firmness.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request—including Layer at $2 75@$2 85, and Bunch at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ whole box. Other kinds exhibit no important change. Sales by auction, to-day: 1,794 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $1 85@$3 40; and 1,719 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 15@$2 60 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is held higher. Hence business is restricted, though the demand is fair. The receipts are moderate, consisting of 31,308 bushels by the Hudson River boats since noon of yesterday. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels, including prime White Canadian at $1 15; inferior to good Canadian Club, the former at 77c.; fair to choice White Michigan at $1 09@$1 20; White Indiana at $1 07; fair red (Winter) Western at 88c.@$1; Milwaukee Club at 91c.@98c.; Chicago Spring at 81½c.@82c. for damaged, and 84c.@87c. for poor to prime, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, at full prices. There have been received since noon of yesterday only 14,220 bushels and 1,795 bags. Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. for mixed Western; 74c.@77c. for White, and 80c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at about former rates; 3,100 bushels have been reported sold, part at 66c.@67c., ℔ bushel. 4,500 bushels Barley have been disposed of at from 53c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 44c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 38c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay has been very dull, including bale at $12@$14, and loose at $11@$12 ℔ ton. No change in Straw. In New Orleans, during the week ending May 29, sales were made of over 2,000 bales Northern and Eastern, at from $16@$19 50 ℔ ton.

HEMP—Is very quiet at old quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New York, June 1:

	1857.	1858.
American, undressed, bales	70	288
American dressed, bales	567	250
Manila, bales	8,209	19,739
Jute, bales	350	200
Other foreign, bales	619	2,974
Total, bales	9,825	23,442
Russian, tons	25	515

HOPS—The demand is moderate, at former prices Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

IRON—Continues in slack demand, at old figures. 60 tons Scotch Pig brought $24 50 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 1,500 tons on private terms.

LEAD—Is inactive at previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin has been very actively sought after since our last, and sales have been reported of about 9,000 bbls., to arrive, at $1 45, and here, $1 47½@$1 50 ℔ 310 ℔s., the market closing *strongly in favor of sellers*. Tar and Crude Turpentine *have not varied much*. *The latter is nearly out* of market. 1,260 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been purchased, to arrive, at 47½c., and here at 48c.@49c., chiefly at 48c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Fish Oils are quiet in this market, while they are in good request at the Eastward at full prices. Other kinds are dull at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at $17 45@$17 50 for Mess, and $14@$14 10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet yet at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in demand at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in good request at, however, rather easier rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 60 tcs. at, according to quality, from $3 25@$3 62½, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied much. Sales having been reported of about 1,500 hhds.—chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c., with some Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7c., and 175 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland arrived more freely, and was sold as fast as it was inspected at from $4@$11, according to quality. 400 hhds. Ohio changed hands at from $5 to $10. Kentucky was inactive. Inspected, during the week, 1,431 hhds. of all kinds. John Smith & Co., of Louisville, report the sales of Tobacco, in that market, during the month of May, and from Nov. 1 to June 1, for several seasons, thus:

	During May.	During seven months ending May 31.
1853	2,050	10,470
1854	1,702	8,194
1855	1,896	8,179
1856	2,378	9,263
1857	1,477	6,461
1858	4,191	12,717

In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 29, sales were made of 2,000 hhds., closing at the following quotations: *New Crop*—Lugs—Planters', 5¼c.@6½c. Leaf—Inferior to Common, 6¼c.@7c.; Fair, 7½c.@7¾c.; Fine, 8c.@9c.; Choice Clarksville, &c., 9½c.@11¾c. *Old Crop*—Low Refused to Choice Selections, 7c.@12c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Receipts, during the week, 4,... hhds. Exports, 4,... hhds.; Stock, May ..., 25,749 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 21c.@21½c. cash, ℔ gallon. Receipts, since noon of yesterday, 164 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been less active during the week, owing in part to the light supply available. Purchasers generally appear disposed to await the receipt of the new clip. This also affected the trade. Prices have not varied remarkably. The reported sales comprise 70,000 ℔s. domestic fleece, and 25,000 ℔s. do. pulled, within a range of from 27c.@60c. for common to full-blood Merino Fleece; 42c.@45c. for Saxony Fleece; 25c.@27c. for No. 1 Pulled; 20c.@22c. for superfine Pulled; and 34c.@38c. for extra Pulled, ℔ ℔. Also, 20,000 ℔s. common to medium California, at 9c.@15c., ℔ ℔. The movements in Foreign have been limited within our previous range of quotations. In Chicago, new clip was received and sold during the week past, at 16c. for unwashed, ℔ ℔. In Troy, during the week ending June 4, sales were made of 40,000 ℔s. Domestic Wool, at 30c.@42c. ℔ ℔. With the consignments received there during the week, the stock in that market, June 4, comprised nearly 300,000 ℔s., including some of the very best Wools of the State.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were less extensive, though shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Josephine*, 947 tons, to Melbourne at $14,000; a ship from Pensacola to Hull, Timber, £3 10s.; one from Miramichi to Hull, Deals, £3 5s.; a Br. brig from Minatitlan to Hull, Mahogany, &c., £3 15s.; a Br. bark from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d.; an Italian ship from Baltimore to Trieste, Tobacco, 30s.; a bark, 300 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $30; bark *Overman*, from Darien to Rio, Lumber, $19; a foreign brig to London or Liverpool, Resin, 2s. 6d., and Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; a bark, 200 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a schooner from Wilmington to Trinidad, P. S., Lumber, $9 50; one hence to Barbadoes, Flour, 50c.; one, 2,200 bbls., to a Windward Island, 50c.; two brigs to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 10c.; a brig, 150 tons, to Maracaibo and back, and one, 200 tons, to Carthagena, Savanilla and Santa Martha and back, on terms not transpired.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

New-York, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

The Flour market during the week has ruled quite steady, with a fair demand for home consumption, and a moderate inquiry for export. The receipts have been pretty large, yet holders have exhibited no very pressing desire to realize. Superfine and Extra State have been more sought after than other kinds, and have consequently advanced a trifle. In Canada Flour there is a moderate business doing, and but little change in prices. In Southern Flour there is a fair business doing, without change in prices. The variations in all varieties, during the week, is but slight. Rye Flour is unchanged in price, and sales continue small. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, with prices unchanged.

Grain—The Wheat market has ruled firm throughout the week, and on Thursday, freights having declined 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel, prices advanced 2c.@3c., the market closing buoyant at 85c.@87c. for Chicago Spring; 90c.@93c. for Milwaukee Club; 99c.@$1 05 for Western Red Winter; $1@$1 12 for White; 85c.@90c. for Canada Club; $1@$1 16 for Canada White. There are some parcels very inferior Spring Wheat in market that will not bring over, say 50c.@51c. for Chicago, and 65c.@68c. for Milwaukee. Rye has only been in moderate demand, and the market closes steady at 65c.@67c., the latter price for choice parcels. Barley is dull, with very little offering, and a very moderate demand, at 52c.@60c. Corn has continued firm during the entire week, and the decline which took place the latter part of last week has been fully recovered; Western Mixed closing at 60c.@73c. for inferior to good; Southern White 72c.@76c.; Yellow do. 78c.@80c. for good to prime. Some parcels of inferior distilling mixed have been sold as low as 57c.@58c. Oats are scarce and have materially advanced, closing at 40c.@45c. for State and Western, and 37c.@40c. for Jersey.

Freights—Are decidedly lower. The closing rates to Liverpool are for Grain 6½d.@7d. in bulk and 7d. in ship's bags; Flour 1s. 10½d.@2s.

Trade of the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 2.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, by the Canals of this State, for the fourth week in May, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	10,730	215,107	2,200	19,240
1858	104,960	809,217	170,377	67,118
Increase	94,237	594,120	168,177	47,878

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	18,312	408,167	41,941	88,792
1858	166,258	1,703,922	306,061	236,460
Increase	147,946	1,295,755	264,121	147,668

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 407,096 bbls.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

	1856. Canal open. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls.	37,839	18,312	166,258
Wheat, bushels	426,064	408,167	1,703,922
Corn, bushels	74,634	41,941	306,061
Barley, bushels	112,271	88,792	236,460
Rye, bushels	605,461	38,245	84,305
Oats, bushels	304,439	240,690	751,425
Pork, bbls.	10,443	62	3,971
Beef, bbls.	5,099	82	3,075
Cheese, ℔s.	127,200	73,900	63,600
Butter, ℔s.	45,400	4,600	6,100
Lard, ℔s.	5,500	—	1,262,800
Bacon, ℔s.	63,800	—	1,182,600
Wool, ℔s.	22,200	6,000	99,800

Western Breadstuff Movement.

Milwaukee Breadstuff Trade Statistics, week ending May 31.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	3,162	6,964
Wheat, bush.	79,845	73,250
Oats, bush.	12,060	12,500

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, each of the last two seasons, to May 31.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	90,072	123,035
Wheat, bush.	801,435	1,036,645
Corn, bush.		10,000
Oats, bush.		72,536

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics:

	Week ending May 29. Receipts.	Shipments.	Shipments this season to May 29.
Flour, bbls.	4,656	6,487	73,374
Wheat, bushels	210,974	368,391	2,860,046
Corn, bushels	105,686	93,253	1,102,289
Oats, bushels	39,593	40,580	405,887
Barley bushels	4,260		53,115

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago May 29:

Flour, bbls.	5,608	Rye, bush.	2,964
Wheat, bush.	568,930	Barley, bush	20,494
Corn, bush.	81,814	Oats, bush	79,518

Hops.

From the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.

Prices of Hops have receded a little from former low figures, in New-York, and are now quoted at 4c.@6c. for prime qualities—a rate at which it would be difficult to purchase at Otsego. These low rates do not begin to pay—have already driven many out of the business of hop-growing—and will induce others to quit it. A hop-grower writing from Vermont, recently, says: "In this county, not over one-third as many acres are this year devoted to hops as there were last year." It is so in many portions of New-England. In the Counties of Montgomery and Schoharie, in this State, a great many hop-yards have been plowed up the past year. In Madison, Otsego, Oneida and Herkimer many growers have plowed up their yards, or reduced the extent of land formerly devoted to hops. They do not intend to make the success of the crop their sole dependence.

Imports of Vegetables from Bermuda.—The Hamilton *Bermudian*, May 19, reports the shipments of vegetables of this year's growth, from Bermuda, to date, at 18,073 bbls. Potatoes, including 14,298 bbls. to New-York, and 258,320 ℔s. Onions, including 21,... ℔s. to New-York.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, *Thalberg*:

Dr. Wood: New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color (black). At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE of NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, Amounting at cost, in Paris to OVER A MILLION OF FRANCS.

These renowned fabricants, Louis Victor Arnaud and Jean Jaques Lemonnier, whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg,) are now offered for public distribution at the COMMODIOUS AND ELEGANT STORE No. 361 BROADWAY, Between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons, By PRIVATE BARGAIN, for a LIMITED TIME only.

These sales being instituted by order of the FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, for the purpose of declaring a final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs dues, Brokers' Commissioners, and Assignment fees.

THE ALLOTMENT FOR THIS CITY is under deed of assignment to Mr. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE, who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for the more efficient display and distribution. It will be open to the public on THURSDAY, the 10th of JUNE inst.

Hours of business from 10 to 5 each day.

IT CONSISTS IN PART OF

1,000 handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas at $5.

800 deep flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.

1,500 superfine Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at $14 to $35 each.

ALSO,

Upwards of Five Thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two and three flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and varying in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,

MAGNIFICENT REAL GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS.

REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.

REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.

Wholesale buyers can only be waited on previous to 10 in the morning.

Terms strictly CASH on or before delivery.

Observe the number,

361 BROADWAY,

Between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons.

Sale commences on THURSDAY, 10th of June.

WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., (Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS, At the lowest market price.

MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas, AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.

Also, an EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS From Auction and Private sale.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

DRY GOODS. GREAT SALE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, At No. 361 Broadway.

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and small dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, marcilines, baréges and barége robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive, without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Barége and Challie de Laines, Poplins, Poplinettes, Poil de Chevre, India Silks, 4-4 Figured Foulards. Flounced Poplin Robes, Poil de Lain Robes. English Bayadere Challies, Paris Challies, printed and plain. Printed Jaconets, Organdies, Brilliants, Baréges, Grenadines. Flounced Barége and Tissue Robes, &c., &c. &c. Also, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, Including Glacé Mohairs, Muslin de Chene, Black and White checked Mohairs, De Beges, &c., in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS. CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE, CORNER OF CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS., ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Invite the attention of Housekeepers in City and country to their EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.

N. B.—These goods are all of our own importation, and retailed at extremely low prices.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CHEAP CARPETING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Tapestry Brussels, Velvet, Three ply Ingrain, and low-priced Carpetings, Oil cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace Curtains, Lace Draperies, Chintzes, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BASQUES, BANDS, AND FLOUNCINGS.

5,000 yards Figured Swiss and Lace for Basques, From 50c. to $1 50 per yard.

5,000 Swiss, Mull, and Jaconet Bands, from 31c. to 50c.

Swiss Flouncings, in every width and quality.

Also, a large assortment of Lace, Dotted Swiss and Marseilles Basques, selling off at cost.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILK ROBES, Three Flounces, at $16; worth $30.

COLORED SILK ROBES, Double Jupe, at $20; worth $35.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GRAND ESSOUVEAUTES IN PARIS. LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, PARIS, 35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines, 7 Rue St. Arnaud, And 15 Rue Neuve des Capucines, have just exposed for sale their NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON, comprising SILK STUFFS, LACE, INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES, PAINTED MUSLINS AND PIQUES, Fancy Tissues of all kinds, WEDDING OUTFITS, MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at

Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory; And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

200 pieces Glacé de Chene, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.

N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.

Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, will open, on Monday, the 7th inst., 500 of the above, of the best French Lace, at a great reduction from the usual prices. Ladies are invited to inspect them.

MOURNING SILKS. RUINOUS SACRIFICE.

4 cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cents. Take Notice—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, GRAND EXPOSITION of MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, PARIS BONNETS, and FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS.

Our immense store contains the largest assortment of EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES in the above departments to be found in the United States.

We have received by steamer for several weeks past, large varieties of new MANTILLAS, PRINCESS CLOTH WRAPPERS, in beautiful colors and PARIS BONNETS, in exquisite designs. Also, choice styles in FRENCH, PUSHER and CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS WITH HOODS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS.

Owing to the long continuance of unfavorable weather, and the consequent accumulation of stock, we shall offer the choicest goods for the balance of the season at a REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. IN PRICE.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON.

Sheetings, 7-8 to 12-4 wide—a full assortment. Also, Bleached Shirtings and Pillow-Case Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 wide. Also, BED TICKINGS, FURNITURE CHECKS, Denims, Mariner's Stripes, Canton Flannels. AWNING, TENT AND SAIL GOODS, Drills, Ducks, Awning Stripes, &c., &c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS at TEN CENTS.

10 cases 4-4 wide just opened, and very cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415 Broadway, One door south of Canal-st. Brandreth Buildings.

PUSHER LACE MANTELETS.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS.

SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS.

BLACK LACE POINTS.

BLACK LACE TALMAS.

BLACK LACE CIRCULARS.

The richest goods at lowest prices.

GEO BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Buildings.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS, CHEAP!

800 Printed Borders, $4, $4 50 and $5.

300 Broche Borders, $5, $6 and $7.

600 Rich Broche Borders, $8, $9 and $10.

200 French Broche Borders $10 to $15.

Together with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, including all the fashionable styles in Broche, Crape, Cashmere, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall open on Monday, the 7th inst., 800 FRENCH LACE HALF SHAWLS, In entirely new designs, and offer them at extraordinary bargains, viz.: $4, $6, $8 AND $10 EACH.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

Robes a Quille, Flounced Robes, Chene Silks, Bayadere, Brocades, Moire, Paris Plaids, and FASHIONABLE SILKS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

Also, a large assortment of low-priced Chene, Plaid and China Silks.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DOUBLE-SKIRT QUILLE BAREGE ROBES, $6.

Satin striped Organdie Muslin, 1s. per yard.

Great bargains.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have just received, and will offer for sale on Monday, June 8, an invoice of REAL LACE MANTILLAS, single and double flounces. REAL LACE POINTS, in new and beautiful designs.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

1,000 French Jaconet Robes.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 310 Grand-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

2,000 yards rich Silk and Wool Baréges.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

500 rich Robes à Quille.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

500 pieces French Bayadere Foulard Silks.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

3,000 yards rich Lavelle Cloths.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

120 Rich Black Silks, Gro de Rhine.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

100 pieces Allendale Sheetings, 11x4 wide.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.

10 cases English Long Cloths.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.

RIBBONS, LADIES! RIBBONS!

"And so, you really matched that beautiful ribbon at LICHTENSTEIN'S?"

"Yes; he had exactly the pattern. He matches any ribbon, however rare and *bizarre*, you can produce in America. More than that, he does it at 25 per cent. less than the regular prices!"

The fact is, when LICHTENSTEIN saw all our great ribbon dealers going to the wall during the hard times, a bright idea struck him. He rushed over at once to the European manufacturers. They wanted money. He had the ready cash. In their necessity they consented to supply him on his own terms. He ransacked, therefore, all the *magasins* of France, England and Germany, for *recherché* ribbons. In this way he collected a stock and an assortment unparalleled for perfection, and at the same time susceptible of being sold on the most extraordinarily cheap terms. Hence it is that ribbons of fine quality are so exceedingly scarce. LICHTENSTEIN monopolizes them nearly all at his Temple of Taste, No. 387 Broadway. You can secure there what you cannot possibly find elsewhere in America. We advise our female friends to fill their orders at once at LICHTENSTEIN'S in regard to ribbons for mantillas, dress trimmings, bonnets, &c. The demand is great. The stock is diminishing. Go, while the assortment is large. Never wait until you have to put up with other's leavings.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE of JACKSON & BENNER'S Entire stock, No. 283 Hudson-st., Nearly $40,000 in rich and Exclusive novelties in Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, Black Silk Guipure Trimmed French Lace Mantillas, Chantilly Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas.

Also, A great variety of Black Silk Circulars with every style of trimming.

Circulars, Raglans and Traveling Wrappers in all materials.

An endless variety of rich and beautiful Parasols, manufactured for the City retail trade.

All of which will be sold At 40 per cent. less than cost.

Per order of Assignee.

No. 283 Hudson-st.

THE EVERETT HAT Is distinguished for its entire NOVELTY OF DESIGN and ELEGANCE OF STYLE, while the peculiar qualities of the CRITTENDEN HAT consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., NO. 45 BROADWAY.

AT RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Will offer on Monday, the 7th inst., a very choice stock of rich black trimming Laces, all widths. Black lace Mantillas, new shapes, points, etc. Basques and Illusion Goods, embroidered muslin Capes, at great bargains. The new styles of Swiss Muslins for sleeves—so scarce—at 15 cents per yard. Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses in our usual styles. Mitts worth 50 at $3 50. Bajou's best Gloves 50 cents, children's all sizes. Inspection of our Tournure Skirts with eleven springs, solicited. Price $3. Nothing like them.

RICHMOND, No 587 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION, (RUINOUS PRICES.)

500 FLOUNCED ROBES, $4 50, WORTH $7 00, W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS. ANOTHER GREAT SACRIFICE.

200 pieces muslin de chene, 15 cents, worth 31 cents.

150 pieces Lavelle cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.

Observe—W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, napkins, diapers, towels, lunch cloths, cambrics, sheetings, ... shirtings, de laines, ginghams, calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 66 Catharine-st.

$3 FOR SKELETON SKIRTS WITH 12 Springs, made of watch-spring steel, the best ... of our own manufacture, ... pair. Horse-hair embroidered crinoline, and muslin skeleton spring skirts. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY!!!

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the NEW EXPANSION SKIRT, (120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 400 dozen (2,400) Skirts per day, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT FOR TRAVELING, which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the sole proprietors of the only "PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE" in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over 70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES, with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY to being the *best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public*. None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, "MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canada.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS.

Rich Silk Mantillas, latest designs ... $10 to $30

Rich Silk Circulars, latest designs ... [illegible]

French Lace Mantillas, latest designs ... $5 to $40

Silk Centres French Lace Trimmings, new designs ... [illegible]

ALSO, FIVE-DOLLAR CIRCULARS.

400 just finished, of rich silk, very cheap.

$3 50 BEAUTIFUL SUMMER MANTILLAS, Of silk and silk and net; 300 more new goods.

150 MANTILLA SEWERS WANTED.

Apply at the Grand-st. store.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Swiss and Cambric Collars, ... Swiss and Cambric Sets, $1 to $15 per set. Honiton Lace Collars, $1 25, $1 50 to $5 each. Guipure and Honiton Sets, $3 50 to $30 each.

ALSO, TRIMMING LACES.

Black Guipure, Valenciennes, English Thread and Smyrna Laces, Black French Lace Flouncings, Mantilla Centres, 4-4 and 5-4 Mantilla Nets, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS. GREAT BARGAINS!!!

SUYPHEN & WEEKS, NO. 404 BROADWAY, Having determined to discontinue their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Now offer their entire stock of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, AND DECORATIONS, FOR CASH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT HAVING BEEN ENLARGED, Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

THE GREAT ANNOYANCES OVERCOME. LADIES CHARMED, GENTLEMEN DELIGHTED, CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES.

The perils attendant upon wearing the rigid Steel Hoop Skirt (by not permitting the garments to be compressed) in case of accidents by fire, as well as the many difficulties, inconveniences, and other ... attendant on ... ment of dress, is entirely obviated by the use of Woodward's Patent Columbian Skirts and Extenders. Ladies wearing them may with confidence enter the most crowded assembly, church, carriage, railroad car or omnibus, without mortification to themselves or inconvenience to others; they may be compressed into the smallest space without breaking or injuring the expensive powers of the spring, while they afford an easy and graceful fall to the drapery in a sitting position, and, upon rising, immediately resume their wonted shape and beauty, being every way pliable, very compressible, expansive and durable; they are peculiarly adapted for little misses' skirts, and, without exception, is any form the most suitable and desirable promenade and traveling skirt in the world. For sale at his store, No. 359 Broadway, and at his manufactory, No. 106 Fulton-st., New-York.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS are only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, in New-York City. Also, very many other novel articles, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND UNTRIMMED STRAWS, IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS, NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HORTICULTURIST, AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART AND RURAL TASTE. Commenced by A. J. Downing, in 1846.

This Monthly embraces within its scope:

1. The Description and Cultivation of Fruit and Fruit Trees—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.

2. The Description and Cultivation of Flowers and Flowering Plants and Shrubs, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.

3. To the Description and Cultivation of all ... Plants, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.

4. To Gardening as an Art of Taste, with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.

5. To Rural Architecture, embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice-houses, etc., etc.

6. To Arboriculture, or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.

7. To Botany and Entomology, so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest information and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in horticulture, and those branches of knowledge connected with it, is invaluable.

The work is issued on the 1st of each month, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and other engravings.

TERMS:

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

The edition with colored plates, Five Dollars.

Specimen numbers mailed upon receipt of 18 cents.

The postage on the HORTICULTURIST is only Eighteen cents a year.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

Articles.

I.—Town and Country; or, Which is best? By the Conductor.

II.—Culture of the Rose. By Thomas Rivers, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, England.

III.—Douglas' Fir, Abies Douglasii.

IV.—Magnolias, and their Culture.

V.—The Plant-Hunters in India and America. By L.

VI.—Plan of an Orchideous House, with a cut. By M. Coleman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

VII.—New Plants of 1857. [illegible]

VIII.—On Training and Standard [illegible] By Olericus.

IX.—Heating by Gas, with cuts.

X.—The Verbena. Select List and Culture. By James S. Bulley, Pittsburg, Pa.

XI.—Plums. By William ..., ... N. Y.

XII.—Hybridizing the Grape. By John Fisk Allen, Salem, Mass.

XIII.—The Practice of Pruning; the Peach. From the new edition of *Lindley's Theory of Horticulture*. With cuts.

XIV.—*Wistaria Frutescens, Var Magnifica*. ...

XV.—May I give my Conifers Guano? Lawson Fleuss.

XVI.—An Example and a Bit of Advice. By the Conductor.

XVII.—Foreign Fruits. By the Conductor.

XVIII.—The Warfare on the Curculio. By Jesse Pierce, Rochester, N. Y.

XIX.—Grapes Ripening in the Shade. Notes from William Saunders and Samuel Miller.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To Contributors and Exchanges. June. Douglas' Fir. The Morel. The Illustrated Bouquet. New Mahonies. Easter Beurré Pears. Trellises. Heating by Gas. Hedges. Pen Woods. Catawissa Raspberry. Grape Vines. Natural Objects. Insects. Rhododendrons and Apples. Strawberries. Grapes. Robins in Rhode Island. Orphan Nurseries. Evergreens again. Pears in Southern Ohio. Catalogues. Hartford County (Conn.) Horticultural Society. Rhode Island Horticultural Society. Report of the California State Agricultural Society. New York State Agricultural Society. Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association. Answers to Correspondents. Gossip. Miscellanea. Notes for the Month. June.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Wistaria Frutescens, Var Magnifica.
2. Douglas' Fir.
3. Plan of an Orchideous House.
4. Heating by Gas.
5. The Practice of Pruning. Shoot of the Peach Tree.
6. Garden Trellis.
7. Strawberries.

Subscriptions and all other business communications should be addressed to

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS. NEW-YORK MERCURY.

All country dealers who are unable to obtain their supplies of the MERCURY, together with ... [illegible]

THE ... [illegible]

Adrian A. Ramsey, Agent, No. 280 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES [illegible]."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway—THE LOTTERY TICKET—[illegible] OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BURTON'S THEATER—ROUSSET BALLET TROUPE—THE [illegible]—TURNING THE TABLES—PAINTER'S [illegible]—VILLAGE APOTHECARY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—MATHILDE—KISS IN THE DARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POUGO—TIGHT ROPE—M. DECHALUMEAU.

BOWERY THEATER—THE SCALP HUNTERS—HARVEY BIRCH—THE FIRE RAISER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham street—THE ROMAN TRAITOR—RED GNOME—DUMB SAILOR BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—GOLDEN FARMER—Evening—TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—[illegible] Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—VIRGINIA MUMMY—[illegible].

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible], Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
[illegible] Way Mail	5½ A. M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.........June 9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trouble in New-Orleans is not yet over, and it is to be feared that a great deal of blood is to be shed before quiet can be restored. Inflammatory placards against the Vigilance Committee were issued on Saturday evening, purporting to come from the American party, though it is said that more than one-half of that party are enrolled as members of the Committee. Yesterday speeches were made to the mob by Colonel CHRISTY, one of the Mayoralty candidates, and by Colonel HENRY, of Nicaraguan fame. Each of these gentlemen was anxious to distinguish himself by heading a charge against the Committee's forces. At noon yesterday, the date of our last dispatch, a desperate collision was deemed imminent. Meantime there has already been bloodshed, some two or three men being killed or wounded, among whom is J. P. WHITE, a prominent money broker, who is supposed to have furnished the cotton for the barricades of the Vigilants. He was shot and dangerously wounded, on Saturday night, in front of the City Hotel.

A dispatch, which we publish elsewhere, throws discredit on the report that Gov. CUMMING had been expelled from Salt Lake City by the Mormons. Letters from Camp Scott of the latest date mention no such event, and the report is regarded as improbable. At the same time, if a dispatch from Leavenworth to the St. Louis *Democrat* is to be relied upon, the hostile intentions of the Mormons cannot be doubted. It is stated that Capt. MARCY'S train from New-Mexico has been cut off by them, but no particulars are given. We place no reliance whatever in the statement, though given on the authority of a messenger from Fort Laramie.

Scarcely anything was done in Congress on Saturday besides pronouncing the customary eulogies upon the late Senator HENDERSON, of Texas. In the Senate that duty was, of course, performed by his surviving colleague, Gen. HOUSTON, who sketched in a feeling manner the leading incidents in the life of the deceased. Mr. BIGLER introduced a resolution, which lies over, still further to extend the session till the 21st inst. In the House, the Senate Bill for the admission of Oregon was referred to the Territorial Committee. Messrs. BRYAN, of Texas, and QUITMAN, of Miss., eulogized Senator HENDERSON, and the House adjourned.

We have received advices from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the 26th ult. The Legislature was opened on the 24th by Governor MURRAY in person. In his address the Governor says that the Colony evinces signs of continued prosperity. The news of the late British outrages in the Gulf had reached Bermuda, and as the British Admiral was there, it is to be supposed that by this time the instructions sent out by the British Minister have reached him.

The brig *Lillian*, Captain NICHOLS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Black River, Jamaica. On the 22d of May, when only 10 miles from Sombrero Key, he was come up with, and boarded by an officer from a British war-steamer, (probably the *Styx*,) who made the usual inquiries, examined the brig's papers, and told him he might proceed. The decks of the brig were piled with logwood, and there was no cause to suspect her of being a slaver.

The brig *Abram*, Capt. REVANS, from Savanilla, via Key West on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. She was boarded by the omnipresent *Styx* on the 26th, the day after leaving Key West. This case has already been referred to in dispatches received via Charleston.

The Spaniards are beginning to take their turn in overhauling American vessels. The bark *Tornado*, which arrived yesterday, reported that an officer from a Spanish man-of-war boarded him off Havana, and politely requested a view of his clearance, with which document the captain refreshed his eyesight, when he left.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Captain C. H. BELL, arrived at this port on Saturday from Genoa, which place she left on the 17th of April. She has been absent since August 1855, during which she has visited all the ports of any consequence in the Mediterranean. She is already ordered to be fitted for a cruise in the Gulf, and will be dispatched within a few days. The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, at Norfolk, is under orders to sail for the same destination. The sloop *Macedonian* sailed from Boston on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. She is also bound to the Gulf.

We have received from Mexico, and publish elsewhere, accounts of the bombardment and capture of Tobasco by the Zuloaga forces. This and Tampico are the only ports in possession of the Government. The houses in Tobasco are reported to have suffered very much from the bombardment—that of the American Consul, especially, was in a direct line between the fire of both parties. The war-steamer *Guerrero* had arrived at Tobasco, but too late to take part in the bombardment.

JAMES GRAHAM, one of the four firemen who were injured by the falling of a wall at the late fire in Monroe street, died Saturday morning, at the City Hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The funeral exercises took place yesterday afternoon in front of the Hospital, conducted by Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, a Methodist clergyman. The whole Fire Department, as is usual in the case of the death of a member while engaged in the discharge of his duties as a fireman, joined in the funeral procession which accompanied the remains to Union Cemetery in Williamsburgh, where the body was interred. It is about five years since the Fire Department was called to attend the funeral of a member under similar circumstances.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health held another meeting on Saturday, when Drs. GARDNER and SHANKS were examined. Dr. SHANKS considered the odor of the stables agreeable, and the swill-milk wholesome. Dr. GARDNER took a directly opposite view of the subject. He considered the odor bad, the milk deleterious and the meat poisonous. The City Inspector and others testified, and then the Committee adjourned to Tuesday next.

On Friday evening last, a sail-boat containing four men capsized in Gowanus Bay. The men clung to the boat and drifted for several hours, when three of the four became exhausted and were drowned. Their names were HENRY CRAKER, JOHN BOOREY and FREDERICK M. SCOTT. The fourth man, named WILLIAM PAYNTON, was rescued by a ferry-boat, after floating seven miles, having been in the water five hours.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, another sail-boat capsized in the East River, just off the [illegible] Ferry slip, Greenpoint, and all of the [illegible] of the boat were drowned. Their names [illegible] BARRETT, CHARLES BARRETT and [illegible] of the Seventeenth Ward. [illegible]

[illegible] was firm, with a fair demand. Flour was in lively demand, and advanced 5c. ℘ bbl. Wheat was less [illegible] and less active. A good inquiry prevailed for corn at full rates. Pork and beef were quiet. Lard was in fair request. Sugars continued active and buoyant. Spirits turpentine and common rosin were decidedly brisker, the latter at an proved prices. *Freights were very heavy, with 710 vessels of all classes in port.*

The Result of the Late Aggressions.

By an arrival from Hamilton, Bermuda, we learn that, on the 26th ult., the particulars of the recent aggressions on our commerce by British cruisers were known in the Island. As the Admiral, Sir HOUSTON STEWART, was there at that date, it is probable that he took measures at once for the suppression of outrages committed by persons under his immediate command. If the Admiral adopted this course, we shall hear of no more "visitations" in the Gulf. And if he has not issued positive orders on his own responsibility, he will have done so, by this time, on the responsibility of Lord NAPIER, whose dispatches left Halifax by steamer for Bermuda on Friday morning last. In either case, therefore, we do not expect that there will be any more attempts in the Gulf of Mexico, or in the ports of Cuba, to enforce the insulting right of search.

With regard to the offences of the past we must wait with becoming patience for the return news from Europe, due in the course of a week, and see with what temper and disposition the British Government and people are disposed to regard them, before we can make a new move. All that could be done by our Executive to preserve the honor of the American flag has been done. We have never supposed that any active interference by American men-of-war would be found necessary to arrest the overhauling of our merchantmen; but the presence of a powerful American squadron in the Gulf is an indication of the firm stand which the nation is prepared to take on this important question. It is not likely that the Government will recede from the position assumed by General CASS in his last dispatches to Mr. DALLAS. That position is—*indemnity for the past, and security*, the most complete, *from any exercise of the right of search for all time to come.* Any compromise or any agreement short of this would fail to satisfy the American people, and would leave our relations with Great Britain on too precarious a footing. One of the highest aims of the statesmen of both countries should be to remove all international misunderstandings, and not leave the issue of peace or war to a mere chance, or to the discretion of a naval commander. We do not hesitate to say, that if our Government tacitly or openly concede, ever so remotely, the right of search to British cruisers, the peace of the two countries, and probably of the world, would be a matter of the purest chance—liable to be broken at any moment and on the most absurd pretexts.

It is, therefore, as much to the interest of the British people as it is to our own, to have this question settled now and forever. After all that our Government has said on the subject, we do not suppose that they will recede, and we believe that a firm attitude on our part is all that is required to enable us to carry the point.

If the outrages in the Gulf of Mexico lead, as they ought to lead, to the final adjustment *of this vexed question of the right of search*, they will form an important event in history—not altogether to be regretted.

The Coup d'Etat in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans is, unquestionably, the most un-American city in our whole Confederacy. The French and Spanish population, though less than the Anglo-Saxon in point of numbers, do, nevertheless, give the dominant tone to the morals of the people. They form, too, the permanent population of the city, for the emigrants from the Northern States are mostly absorbed by their business pursuits, and take but little interest in local politics. Foreigners, on arriving in New-Orleans, conform to the French rather than to the American habits of the people, and thus the original elements of society are preserved, and the traditions of the first settlers of the colony are kept up. It is the only city in the whole Union in which the pageants and mummeries of *Mardi-gras* are publicly exhibited, and in which the theatres are kept open on Sunday evenings. With all the changes that have taken place there within the past twenty-five years, it is still difficult for a stranger in New-Orleans to feel that he is in one of the cities of the American Union, the whole aspects of the place are so essentially foreign.

It is in New-Orleans, on this account, that we should naturally look for a *coup d'etat*, a revolution after the manner of Paris, Madrid and Mexico. The intelligence of the recent *émeute*, therefore, has not caused much surprise, but seems to be regarded as a rather natural occurrence than otherwise. As we have yet no other accounts of the revolt than those furnished by telegraphic reports, we are, to a certain degree, in the dark as to the motives of the so-called Vigilance Committee: but there is not much doubt that their sole object is to insure the success of the "independent ticket" in the municipal election, which takes place to-day. And, looking at the character of the resident population, and the inefficiency of the party which have held possession of the City for the past two years, there is not much reason to doubt the success of the movement. It will be a most disastrous success, however; for a political victory, gained by such means, will not be the last one, and we may look for a municipal revolution in the great commercial metropolis of the South as often as a new election comes round. The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was not a political movement. It aimed at nothing but the preservation of public order, and having succeeded in ridding the community of certain obnoxious persons, it dissolved and left behind it no injurious evidence of its existence. Such, we fear, will not be the case with the New-Orleans Committee. There have been frequent mobs in some of our Northern cities—and even in that law-abiding capitol of New-England, where men do not even dare to smoke a cigar in the streets, as it would be contrary to the city ordinances, we have seen a fierce mob endeavor to prevent an officer of the law from doing his duty where his duty was repugnant to the moral pale of the community. But New-Orleans furnishes us with the first instance of an actual revolt against the constituted authorities for the purpose of insuring the success of a political party. There was a revolt of a very different character in New-Orleans at this same season of the year about twenty-five years ago, when the people took the law into their own hands and inflicted condign punishment upon one of the wealthy residents, a lady, whose cruelty to her slaves had excited the popular indignation. They completely riddled her sumptuous mansion, threw all the furniture into the streets, destroyed her carriage, set her wretched negroes free, and drove her from the city. But revolutions of this kind are rare in New-Orleans, as in all other cities of the South. She afterwards brought a suit against the municipal authorities for the damage done to her property, and we believe recovered the amount of her claims.

Our own municipal revolution occurred only last Summer, when Mayor WOOD defied the Legislature and the civil courts, but that was nothing more than a single fight of one man against the people, and as it was not attended with a particularly brilliant result, there is not much probability that the revolt of the Mayor against the people here will ever be imitated.

The War in Mexico.

After the Zuloaga Government, what next? is substantially the question which most people, interested in Mexico, are curious to hear answered. That Government, or rather dictatorship, still nominally exists, and we are looking for its overthrow by every mail; but it is impossible to indicate the Presidential successor of ZULOAGA, or to decide whether it is the destiny of the country to have one at all.

Since we last had occasion to comment on Mexican affairs, the actual Government have achieved two successes of some importance. One was at Tampico over DE LA GARZA, and the other was at Tobasco. The account of the bombardment and capture of the latter place will be found in to-day's impression. These two—Tampico and Tobasco—are the only ports in possession of the Zuloaga Government. As all the other ports of the country are in the hands of the Liberals, it follows that on goods imported through them to the Capitol, double duties are paid—first to the Liberals and secondly to the Government. Through Tampico and Tobasco—now that they are in possession of the Government—the bulk of foreign imports will pass to the interior, and the revenue which ZULOAGA will derive from these sources may enable him to prolong his dictatorial reign.

But with every liberal-minded man in Mexico opposed to his course, it is impossible that ZULOAGA can continue long in power. His opponents are stronger and better organized than ever were the opponents of SANTA ANNA or COMONFORT—and with this difference, that the former have right on their side and command the confidence of the country. Vera Cruz, the principal port on the Atlantic, may be considered as completely lost to the Government; for it is not believed that any force could be raised sufficiently strong to effect its reduction. Several months ago, ECHEAGARAY started with a formidable army, and with the avowed purpose of attacking Vera Cruz; but his progress was stopped long before he reached his destination, by the liberal forces under LA LLAVE. The last accounts that we have of the Government troops under ECHEAGARAY represent them as utterly disorganized, and dependant on charity for support. In the north, VIDAURRI has proved himself invincible, and though his late victory over MIRAMON has stimulated the Government to send OSOLLOS against him with a reinforcement of 1,500 men, the latter's chances of success are of the poorest kind. In the south, ZULOAGA has a powerful and determined enemy in ALVAREZ. The Pinto chief is in an impregnable position among the mountains of Guerrero—the spot where first the flag of Mexican Independence was unfurled, and where the whole force of SANTA ANNA was successfully resisted. Like VIDAURRI at the north, ALVAREZ, always ready to support in arms the liberal cause, is surrounded by a population devoted to his person and his interests. His army are advancing northward, and, by degrees, are wresting from the Government the important points that, at the commencement of the war, fell into their hands.

It is not improbable that, in the event of ZULOAGA'S defeat, he will be succeeded by some one of the military chiefs now in arms against him. But the past history of Mexico forbids us to hope that the next President, whatever his politics may be in theory, will possess any more practical ability for the management of affairs than his predecessors have displayed. The Republic seems doomed to perpetual anarchy, and though any interference on our part, at present, might be premature, it is certain that we cannot always remain in the neutral attitude that we have hitherto assumed. An American Protectorate over Mexico is not the chimera that some people imagine it to be.

SATANIC THEOLOGY.—Yesterday being Sunday, the *Herald* waxed didactic. It gave its readers the benefit of its views of Church discipline and Christian morality, which, like its views on most subjects, are peculiar. The text from which the *Herald* discoursed was the trial by a Church of one of its members on a charge of adultery. The person tried was pronounced guilty, and expelled.

The *Herald* has nothing to say concerning the question whether the accused party was guilty or innocent, which it evidently regards as of no consequence whatever. But it is astonished, shocked, petrified, in fact, that a Christian Church should assume to try a member for adultery. "Can it be believed," it cries, "that a member should be expelled for an alleged sinful commerce with one Widow BROWN?" Manifestly, the *Herald* never heard of such a thing before. "No one *of us* is safe," it goes on to say, "if an enemy can accuse us of having commerce with a widow!" and charges that the "deacons" who conducted the investigation were prompted solely by a prurient desire "of putting indelicate questions." The *Herald* can conceive of no other motive. By way of improvement, it closes the discussion of its subject by a general attack upon Christian churches throughout the land for daring thus to inquire into "a man's private life," and in the full flush of its indignation, exclaims:

"And now the deacons of our churches undertake to try the members of their congregations for fornication. These gentlemen are certainly trying our patience. They may some day find that they have gone too far. They may drive us to remember that religion costs us in the United States over two hundred million of dollars every year, independently of the cost of new churches, and that this enormous outlay yields positively not a cent of return—in this world at least. A like sum spent on bridges, railroads or steamers, would aid civilization as much as many of our clergymen are trying to keep it back. And it might be a gain to the country to have our clergy at work at some calling which would really produce something."

Doubtless after such a rebuke the churches will better know their duty than to expel members for any kind of misconduct in "private life," otherwise the *Herald* may be induced to fulfill its threats of withdrawing the two hundred millions annually paid for the support of the gospel, and devote the last cent of it to the construction of "bridges, railroads or steamers."

The Press and the Sword.

There could hardly be a better proof of the degradation into which the French public and French society have fallen, than is afforded by the proceedings consequent upon the recent duel between M. PÈNE, a contributor to the *Figaro*, and an officer of the army. Of the revolting barbarity with which the attack on the former was planned and carried out, the deliberation which marked the conspiracy to murder him, and the determination with which it was executed, we have already spoken. Since the occupation of the French capital by the allied armies in 1815, there have happily not been many instances of similar attempts to save assassination from its merited execration by calling it satisfaction. Every army in the world, however, contains bullies of greater or less degree, and wherever bullies are, they will now and then band together to hunt down and destroy their enemies. What strikes us with most surprise in the whole matter is, therefore, not so much the circumstances which characterize the duel itself, as the relations towards each other in which it exhibits public opinion and the opinion of the army, barrack ethics and the morality of the *salons*, the code of honor and the Code Napoleon.

The army, be it remembered, has come to occupy in France a place of more than ordinary importance towards the rest of the nation. Its position is entirely different from that of any of its European *confrères*. Under all the other despotisms the military force obeys the monarch, not because in its opinion he is most likely to serve its interest, or because either it or the people have placed him on the throne, but because the grace of God has consecrated him for the work of governing. The distance which separates the Czar or the Kaiser from the civilian or soldier is equally great. He alone is master—and all others, whether in blouse or uniform, are the servants of his will. In every other army, too, there survives the anti-revolutionary loyalty, which girded Kings round with a rampart of sentiment, and made devotion to the throne one of the saving virtues. In France not one particle of this has outlived the downfall of the old *régime*, and the terrible storms which followed it. The French soldier is faithful above all things else to his colors. The people and the crown find wars, and money to pay for them. LOUIS NAPOLEON, putting aside the fact that he is his uncle's nephew, stands in a peculiarly dependent relation to the soldiery. Not only has he no title to their obedience beyond that conferred by the accident of his position, but he is actually their creature. Since his first appearance on French soil he has done all that in him lay to demonstrate to them the utter insignificance of all other portions of the community. Peasantry, *bourgeoisie*, aristocracy, literary men, have all in their turn been snubbed with terrible energy. The civil authorities have been degraded, and military men placed in their chairs. The civil divisions of the Empire even have but all but served to make way for the military districts, and the exigencies of military discipline.

Nothing, in short, has been left undone to prove to the army that the two great bodies of the nation are the Emperor and the Army—that their interests are one, and their power co-equal. It is impossible, once the subject has been thus narrowed down, that the latter should be able to forget that their Emperor is their creature—that their bayonets gave him his throne, and their bayonets still keep him on it—and the more vividly they remember it, the more disposed will he be to grant and they to exact. The position of a nation prostrate at the feet of two such masters may be readily imagined, and it is just to this position that the France of 1830 has come. A large body of men, sprung in the main from the lowest grades of society, and all but completely excluded from the humanizing influences of general society, rendered arrogant by the knowledge that they carry the fate of France in their scabbards, naturally expose themselves frequently to the comments of the Press, and more particularly to that portion of it which deals in satire. A sally directed against boorish lieutenants of cavalry is considered offensive—a council is held, the writer is sentenced to death, and a whole regiment agree to fight him till he is killed. A shout of public execration is called forth by the arrangement, and is met by the broad and unmistakable declaration, that the *bourgeoisie* and literary men may say what they please of each other, but that military men are exempt from criticism, or censure, not in matters of opinion only, but in matters of taste, and that they will seek protection not in the Courts, or from the public, but from the sabres of the regiment. An appeal to the Emperor is met by a reference to the Minister of Justice, who, of course, can only refer to the military authorities, and the military authorities are brothers-in-arms of the offenders.

Even in Austrian Italy, Austrian officers have never declined to accord to an Italian the poor satisfaction of seeking atonement for an insult in a duel. When every other right has been torn from the conquered race, the traditional prerogative of a gentleman has at least been left to shield the unfortunates from personal ignominy; but the French Army seems disposed to deal out to its own countrymen scantier courtesy than their neighbors accord to foreigners. It has decided upon abrogating the "code of honor" in its own favor, for the duel is at an end when a civilian knows that a challenge from a military man means forty conflicts. The law has gagged the Press and the Parliament, but it has defined the offences which it will punish. The army proposes to create a new class of offences against its own dignity, constitutes itself the judge of the offender's guilt, inflicts death as the penalty with its own hands, and there is not in all France, the France of MIRABEAU and of GUIZOT, a single voice which dare stigmatize this monstrous insult to the nation, and outrage on its liberty.

A STATE LOAN OF $1,800,000.—An article which we copy from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* of Saturday, furnishes the particulars of three loans advertised by the Comptroller, for which proposals will be received up to the 24th inst., amounting in the aggregate to $1,800,000, though one million of it is not new.

The interest allowed is five per cent. In the present flush state of the money market, handsome premiums will no doubt be realized. Such loans are not only a favorite form of investment in themselves, but the stock issued is in request for banking purposes.

While the State is thus borrowing in behalf of the canals, it is satisfactory to witness a material increase of tolls—the amount collected up to the 1st of June this year exceeding that received in the corresponding period of 1857 by $107,012.

Canal business has not only opened well, but there are grounds for believing that it will continue good through the season. All our advices from the Western States concur in showing an unprecedented quantity of produce in that region, which, owing to the crisis last Fall, has been wintered over. Prices, it is true, are very low, and so far, unfavorable to its coming forward. But, on the other hand, there is an urgent reason for its being sent to market in the necessities of holders, who are compelled to realize, while they see no near prospect of an advance. Consequently, we may expect to see the Canal fully employed till November, in bringing forward the fruits of last year's harvest and of the harvest now approaching. Fortunately for the West, although its productions are low in price, they are most abundant in quantity.

Congressional Obsequies.

Though it is decorous that Congress should pay proper respect to the dead, we see no good reason why a day of the session should be lost whenever the demise of a member is announced. The custom which makes an adjournment obligatory on every such occasion might advantageously be abolished. It is sometimes exceedingly inconvenient, nay, even detrimental to the public business, that a day should be lost. So it was on Saturday last. The session was near its close, and had just been reluctantly extended, the House only consenting to remain three days longer, when the death of Senator HENDERSON occurred, and one of the few remaining days was stricken out of the list. In this case we cannot doubt the adjournment would gladly have been dispensed with could that course be taken without an invidious appearance of disrespect. The usage was established, and, therefore, complied with.

In the earlier portion of sessions a day can better be spared. Yet, it may well be questioned whether the theory of respect implied in an adjournment is anything more than a hollow form. The public announcement on the floor and tributes from associates are impressive, but what shall be said of the holliday into which the adjournment practically resolves itself? Do honorable gentlemen retire from the halls of the Capitol too much oppressed for ordinary labor by the solemn consideration of death, and seek the retirement of their rooms to pass the hours in sorrow and meditation? It is, perhaps, not necessary to answer this question. Any one familiar with Congressional habits can judge for themselves how much more the memory of the dead is honored by the adjournment than it would have been by the ordinary avocations of the two Houses while in session.

We trust that some proper occasion may be taken to terminate this practice of funeral adjournments. It is but an empty form at best, and interferes materially with the public duties of Congress.

NEW USURY LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—An act making important changes in the law of interest has recently been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was signed by the Governor on the 28th ult.

This law makes six per cent. the legal rate in all cases where no lower rate is agreed upon. But when a rate higher than six per cent. is contracted to be paid it provides that the excess of interest shall not be collectable. Whenever a borrower or debtor shall have paid such excess, he may commence an action for the recovery of the same at any time within six months from the time of such payment, but not afterwards.

This law is much more just and sensible than ours, which makes the slightest taint of usury avoid the entire contract, causing the creditor wholly to lose both interest and principle.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performance of the *Barber* on Saturday was very enjoyable; more particularly because it reintroduced two favorites, Miss ADA PHILLIPS and Sig. GASSIER; the lady making her first appearance of the season in the *rôle of Rosina*, and GASSIER exerting him facetiously and vigorously as *Figaro*, a part in which he is excellent. Miss PHILLIPS' natural talent has evidently not been buried in a napkin during her absence; her voice and style exhibit evidences of marked improvement. Sig. GASPARONI was not a superb *Bartolo*. The especial meed of honor was bestowed, by unanimous consent, upon Mme. GAZZANIGA, who took no part in the Opera, but appeared at the close of the first act to sing a dashing Spanish air, *La Naranjera* (the Orange Girl.) The reckless gayety of manner, archness of execution, and delicacy of vocalism, with which she contrived to throw a superior charm over some simple words, drove the audience into a spasm of delight. The song was encored, and GAZZANIGA made a decided hit with a surprisingly small expenditure of labor. It is currently reported that the fruity contents of the little basket she carried so jauntily, were afterwards "snapped up" at any price. No oranges were ever so favored.

This evening we are to have a revival of "Trovatore." The announcement of the fact was sufficient to insure a full house. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Miss PHILLIPS are in the cast, the former as *Leonora*.

Mr. ULLMAN left suddenly for Europe on Saturday, at a moment's notice, in an over-crowded steamer, and under circumstances which indicate some extraordinary inducements. It is hinted that he is to proceed post-haste to London, to effect a speedy engagement with certain leading stars. Mr. BARNUM is also to leave for Europe in a day or two, probably to give attention to his enterprise. In the meantime, the opera at the Academy gets on famously, without a manager.

MATILDA HERON.—Laura Keene's Theatre, under the management of Mr. SOMMERS, opens its doors this evening to MATILDA HERON, whose reappearance on the New-York boards will revive the ardor of the lady's numerous admirers. Miss HERON will appear as *Mathilde*, in her own adaptation of SUE'S work of that name. Mr. SOMMERS takes the part of *Durbage*. It is quite needless to observe that Miss HERON will find an excellent audience to welcome her return.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The success of the new Mormon burlesque renders it impossible to withdraw it from the bills; so it will run this week. Mr. BLAKE is still *Brigham Young*, and Mr. LESTER a very sweet tenor; the other attractions, like these, remain unchanged. The play this evening will be preceded by the farce of "The Lottery Ticket."

BURTON'S.—The benefit of Mlle. LAMOUREUX, of the Rousset Ballet Troupe, is announced at this establishment for this evening. Mr. BURTON will appear in "Turning the Tables" as *Jack Humphries*.

NIBLO'S.—The RAVEL'S offer a good programme; "Pougo," "M. Duchalumeau," and tight-rope evolutions.

THE BOONE CHILDREN.—By the kind hospitality of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND, the elegant residence of that gentleman, on Fifth-avenue, was Wednesday evening thrown open for a parlor entertainment by the Boone children—their farewell appearance prior to their departure for Europe. Selections were presented from "Macbeth," the "Honey-Moon," and the "School for Scandal." A recitation of "The Leper," by LOLA GEORGE, was admirably delivered, in obedience to a special request. These children possess talents of a high order, and merit a cordial welcome wherever they go. It is understood to be the intention of their parents to give them the advantages of study abroad, in order to perfect their histrionic education.

BOWERY.—A new four-act drama, "The Scalp-Hunters; or, the Trappers of the Mountains," is announced for this evening; to be followed by "Harvey Birch" and the "Fire-Raiser."

NATIONAL.—Three pieces to-night: the "Roman Traitor," the "Red Gnome," and Dumb Sailor Boy."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN has been engaged, and will appear this evening in "Two Loves and a Life."

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S Minstrels produce another novelty to-night; a Panorama of the Hudson, from Newburgh to New-York, with musical accompaniments. BRYANT'S Minstrels give this evening for the first time "Burning Mountain."

CONCERT.—A complimentary concert to Miss E. M. HALL will be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, to-morrow evening. Messrs. [illegible] and others assisting.

The Monroe-Street Fire—Death of One of the Injured Firemen—Coroner's Inquest—Funeral Procession of the Fire Department.

JAMES GRAHAM, one of the four firemen injured by the falling of a wall at the fire in Monroe-street, last Friday morning, died at [illegible] o'clock, Saturday morning, at the City Hospital. Coroner [illegible] being notified of his death, proceeded to the Hospital Saturday forenoon, to hold an inquest, but, after impaneling a jury, was obliged to postpone the examination on account of the absence of necessary witnesses. At 10 A. M. yesterday he held the inquest. A large number of the friends of the deceased and members of the Fire Department were present. Their evidence showed that the deceased and several other members of his Company, No. 12 Hose, were carrying their hose under an archway, when the wall forming the archway suddenly fell upon them. The Engineer, a moment previous, admonished them not to go underneath the archway, as this wall was then in a tottering condition, but his words were not understood. The deceased was buried so deeply under the pile of brick and mortar that it was some minutes before he could be taken out by his companions. After his rescue he was found to be badly bruised, and his body seriously burned by the hot bricks. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by internal injuries and burns. A verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with these facts. After the inquest was concluded the body was placed in a metal coffin, which had been previously prepared. On the lid was a silver plate, bearing the name of the deceased, his age and the name of the company to which he belonged.

Immediately after the announcement, on Saturday morning, of the death of the deceased, the Board of Directors of the Fire Department began to make the necessary arrangements for his funeral and interment. It was at first decided that the funeral should take place from his late residence, No. [illegible]-place, but it was subsequently agreed that the funeral exercises should take place at 1 P. M. Sunday, at the Hospital.

Yesterday, at the hour designated, the inclosure in front of the Hospital was densely crowded with firemen. Those who could not get inside, remained drawn up in line in Duane-street and Broadway. The coffin was placed on a table, a few feet in front of the steps leading into the Hospital building. On the right side of the steps, on some benches temporarily placed there, were seated the family and immediate friends of the deceased. The left of the steps was occupied by the members of the company to which the deceased belonged.

The funeral exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, were brief, consisting only of a prayer and a few remarks. After recognizing the perils attendant upon the proper discharge of a fireman's duties, and extolling the New-York firemen for their heroic fearlessness and chivalrous devotion to duty, he alluded to the deceased and the manner of his death. He said his death was more noble than death on the battle-field, for he was struck down while endeavoring to preserve life and property, and not while engaged in the destruction of his fellow-men and devastation of property. The deceased, he said, was a young man of worthy character and much promise, and his loss was not only a severe one to his family, but a grave one to the Fire Department.

As soon as Mr. MCALLISTER had concluded, the coffin was carried by the pall-bearers and placed in the hearse, which was drawn by four horses, and the procession started. About twenty-five carriages followed the hearse, and next came the members of the Fire Department, to the number of 5,000, walking six abreast. They were in citizen's dress, and each wore the Fireman's badge draped in mourning. The banner of the Fire Department was carried at the head of the procession. This banner and that of Hose Company No. 12, the company of which the deceased was a member, were the only banners in the procession. There was no band of music. The City Hall bell commenced to toll, as the procession started. The procession moved up Broadway. Its length,—it took it nearly an hour to pass a given point,—the absence of music, and tolling of the City Hall bell, conspired to make the scene impressive. The body was taken to the Union Cemetery and there interred. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, unmarried, and was the main support of a widowed mother, and several brothers and sisters.

City Items.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A question of the removal of this important institution to the upper part of the City has been, for some time, under consideration. It had been understood that parties up town were ready on this condition to pledge themselves for a large sum, ($[illegible],) to be added to the proceeds of the sale of the present buildings, and overtures and negotiations have been going on for some months. But the actual subscriptions were altogether inadequate, and bore no proportion to the value of the property for the purpose for which it was established in its present location in the Seventh Ward, and therefore furnished no sufficient inducement for removal. The stockholders, at a recent meeting, resolved that they would no longer consider the question of removal, and instructed the Trustees to continue the School, employing all suitable measures for making it permanent and increasingly efficient. The present number of pupils is a little over 200. The graduating class numbers [illegible]. The Annual Commencement will take place in the Rutgers-street Church on July 1, and the exercises of the School after the vacation will be resumed on Sept. 13.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The report from the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending "the re-organization of the Daily Normal School upon such a basis, that it shall furnish teachers for our Public Schools, who have received an education especially directed to that end," which was presented by Mr. [illegible] at a meeting of the Board of Education, May [illegible], proposes that on and after June [illegible], 1858, the present Daily Normal School be closed, and in its stead be organized a "Normal School for Females," attached to which shall be a "Model School," or "School for Practice;" said "Model School" to be divided into three departments, and to consist of about one hundred and fifty scholars, between the ages of five and fifteen years, and to be graded the same as the Ward schools, but to be under the control of the Normal School Committee. The teachers in this school to be a male principal, a vice-principal, a principal teacher in each department of study, and as many assistants as may be required; and in the "Model School" there is to be a superintendent and as many assistants as necessary.

Six terms, or three years, are to complete the full course of study. No diploma is to be granted for less than two consecutive terms of attendance.

All applicants for admission must be residents of this City, and have attained 15 years of age. They must present satisfactory certificates of moral character, possess physical ability to teach, and declare their intention to teach in the Public Schools of New-York; to remain in the school the full number of terms, or so many of them as shall be necessary to complete the prescribed course of study; to observe faithfully all the rules and regulations of the school during their connection with it, and must possess the ability to pass a good examination in the studies of the schools. The first term of the Normal School for females is to commence on the first Monday in September, 1858, and the first term of the "Model School" on the first Monday in March, 1859. The report will be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Female Normal School Examination will commence on Monday, June 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick streets, and will be continued at the same hour and place, on June 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, [illegible], and July 1. The Graduating Class will pass an Oral Examination on the 8th of July, at the Hall of the Board of Education, to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. The Male Normal School will be examined June 17 and 25, at the Hall of the Board, to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. The Daily Normal School on the 15th and 22d of June, to commence at 9½ o'clock A. M. The Colored Normal School on the 27th of June, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONVENTION OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held in this City at the Historical Society's building, on the 24th and 25th of June inst. The oration and poem will be delivered at the same place, on Thursday evening, June 24. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of the [illegible] Chapter, will be the orator. The poet has not yet been selected.

OPENING OF ALBANY-STREET.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets sat four hours, Saturday, listening to the arguments of counsel in favor of and adverse to the proposed extension of Albany street through Trinity Church-yard. The Committee adjourned to report to the Board.

The "Fillmore" carriage and harness, presented [illegible]

[illegible] Pressed by his political friends, was sold, Saturday, at auction by Mr. A. J. Bleecker, [illegible].

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced to-day, before Recorder Barnard. The Calendar contains a list of 109 cases, of which 32 are for grand larceny, 26 for burglary, 18 for assault and battery, and no less than 7 for murder. Martin Dowd will be tried for the murder of John Doyle; Daniel Cunningham for the murder of "Fardeen;" Paul [illegible] for the murder of his wife; Leroy Rhodes for the murder of John McGarney; Hilton, a colored man, for the murder of his reputed wife, and Charles O'Reilly for the murder of Williams the sailor. James P. Finley and Ann Hewlett will also be tried for kidnapping a colored girl, with intent to sell her as a slave.

In the Supreme Circuit Court, the trial of Cangemi, the alleged murderer of policeman Anderson, commenced. A panel of 1,000 jurors had been drawn. In the absence of the District Attorney, Mr. John McKeon will prosecute the case. Judge [illegible] will occupy the bench.

The Westchester County Pure Milk Association turned out on Saturday with a band of music (Dodworth's) and fourteen wagons, with horses decorated with ribbons, &c., and paraded the principal streets of New-York and Brooklyn, by way of calling attention to their enterprise.

First of June and the weather of the last few days has been uncomfortably warm. Summer commenced her term punctually. Last night a shower refreshed the air and made it somewhat cooler.

Archbishop Hughes consecrated a Bell in St. Bridget's church, corner of Avenue B and 8th street last evening.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Objections of Two of the Commissioners to the Plan Adopted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The purchase of the land for the Central Park is believed to be the largest appropriation ever made by a single city for a public place to be devoted to health and pleasure, and is a striking evidence, not only of the wealth and liberality of the City, but of the high appreciation of the necessity which demanded its creation. The plan upon which it shall be laid out will hereafter be regarded as an exposition of the taste and skill of the present generation. It becomes then of supreme importance that the plan shall justify the large expenditure, and accomplish the objects for which the Park was established. Too much time, therefore, can hardly be given to maturing the plan of the Park now. Constructions once made are made forever, or can be removed only at great expense. There are three objects which are fundamental and must be embraced in every plan, in order to realize the great purpose of health and pleasure—these are a drive, a ride and a walk—and each one of these will best accomplish its object, in proportion as they are distinct from each other, and can be used and enjoyed separately and exclusively. Designs of mere taste must yield to these three cardinal objects—utility must not be sacrificed to beauty—indeed, they are inseparable, and that park is most beautiful which in the highest degree accomplishes the objects for which it is established. Our colleagues in the commission have adopted plan 33, designed by the late superintendent, now the architect in chief, as the final plan of the Park. Believing, after a most careful examination, that it failed in a remarkable degree to meet the objects we have named in a proper and adequate manner, we presented to our colleagues the result of our reflection, in eighteen separate amendments, for the purpose of correcting its errors and omissions. The manner in which these amendments were received and disposed of will appear by the annexed protest, which, having been rejected by the Board, we now publish for the information of the people, whose servants we are. They own the Park, and are most interested in its success. If we are wrong, thought and discussion will prove it; if we are right, the people may possibly find some means of averting the execution of a plan which they disapprove.

Although the amendments have been published, they refer so constantly to the plan that no one can fully understand them without having the plan before him, and we therefore seize this opportunity of stating briefly what they propose to accomplish.

THE DRIVE.

According to plan thirty-three, the entire drive below Ninety-sixth-street, embracing several miles in extent, is flanked on either side by the walk, thus assimilating the drive to the roadway of the streets and avenues, and destroying the appearance and illusion of a country road. We propose that the drive shall be devoted to its object singly and alone, cutting the sward on either side, and separate and distinct from the ride and the walk.

THE RIDE.

Plan thirty-three puts horsemen or equestrians on the drive with the carriages, and makes no separate provision for them whatsoever, except by building a new embankment against the outer embankment of the new Reservoir, and making a ride for them on the top and around it. As the embankment is in some places forty feet in height, (as high as the Reservoir at Forty-second-street,) the effect of horsemen riding upon it will, in our judgment, be fantastic and grotesque. We propose that the ride shall be constructed throughout the entire length of the park, intermediate the drive and the exterior wall, or the drive and the walk, as either may be best suited to the topography and the economical execution. And we cannot believe that, in the area of 750 acres, two and a half miles in length, and half a mile or three blocks more in width, it is impossible for a competent engineer to devise a ride, not only separate and distinct by itself, and therefore perfectly safe, but opening miles and miles to the pleasure and the benefit of manly and invigorating horsemanship. As the first object of the Park is to preserve and improve health, we consider the proper and adequate development of the ride as a paramount consideration, inferior only to the walk.

THE WALK.

The main walk of Plan No. 33 is, as before stated, on either side of the drive, separated from it not even by the protection of curb and gutter, but by turf, four feet wide. There is also a "promenade" approached by the drive, which must be crossed by pedestrians in order to reach it. It is, as its name signifies, appropriated to pedestrians, but is only the length of six streets—about the distance of Bleecker-street from Waverley-place. There is also a "Berceau walk," against or at the base of the walls and embankments of the two reservoirs; but these embankments come on the east within 135 feet of the Fifth-avenue, and on the west within 260 feet of the Eighth-avenue; and through these narrow passes horsemen, carriages and pedestrians must, by the plan, all go, in order to get from the lower to the upper portion of the Park. There are also many meandering paths. In our judgment, these provisions are wholly inadequate to meet the habits, tastes or expectations of the people, and indicate no true conception of the dignity which should belong to "the walk" of the Central Park. It should be its main and most distinguished feature, because it will give more pleasure and more health than all the other forms in which the Park can be used. It should proceed from entrances at which pedestrians alone should enter—the safety of age and infancy, and of women and children, demands that separate entrances should be provided for horses and carriages. It should also be stately in its proportions of width and length, and stately in the style of trees for its shade and protection. Such an avenue, like any grand erection in architecture, excites elevation of mind and promotes order and good manners. It should be separate and distinct from the ride and drive, so that it may be free from the distraction, the noise, the dust and the danger of horsemen and carriages. It should, in its progress, present to the pedestrian every object of natural and artificial interest within the Park, including the observation of horsemen and carriages. Especially should the walk embrace and use the walls of the two reservoirs. They should be brought under frequent observation; they are immense artificial lakes, unrivalled in extent, and presenting a surface of water one hundred and fifty acres in extent—more than fifteen times the size of Washington-square. They embrace within their walls the contents of an entire river, brought from a distance of more than forty miles, and carried through an aqueduct supported by marble bridges and arches more majestic than that of Imperial Rome. A line-of-battle ship is impressive as the expression of the national power; these Croton works are not less suggestive of the wealth, the enterprise, the science and the sagacity of the people of New-York. The Architect-in-Chief considers that "the walks around the reservoirs must always be disappointing." He says "they are tanks or cisterns, on a large scale, it is true, but perfectly comprehensible and uninteresting after one or two visits of examination." In our judgment they are beautiful sheets of water, and should be treated and used as the jewels of the Park.

Such an avenue as we have sketched is presented by the second amendment. The entrances on Fifty-ninth-street from the Sixth and Seventh avenues are devoted to pedestrians exclusively—walks thence proceeding in a crescent, or in any other form to be designed, converge into a grand Cathedral avenue, advancing north in a direct line till it reaches the lakelets in the ravine at Seventy-third-street; thence spanning the ravine by a wire suspension bridge from which the drive and ride can be seen, it proceeds to the centre of the south wall of the reservoir. A flight of marble steps upon a marble platform in front of the wall, also faced with marble, thus presenting this jewel of the Park in a casket worthy of its priceless value, leads the pedestrian to the view of these beautiful sheets of water and the observation of the Croton Aqueduct, one of the greatest works of modern times. This elevation will afford fine views of the Park in every direction, and bring the drive and ride immediately under the inspection of those who walk. From the north side of the embankment of the new reservoir proceeds another grand avenue in a line run diagonally northwest to the brow of Observatory Hill, in the meantime spanning the lake at the foot of the hill by a bridge. The pedestrian is thus brought to the top of the hill destined as the rendezvous or place of reunion of all who either ride, drive or walk, having accomplished a walk of two miles and a half—the entire length of the Park.

The Architect-in-Chief objects to this walk, because, in his opinion, it belongs, not to a park, but to "a public garden;" that its straight lines of trees in stately architecture would make a sacrifice of the [illegible] of the Park or a division of the landscape into two parts, and because it is "one great [illegible] of the Park [illegible] be seen by the traveler 'in the White Mountains or the Adirondacks.'" If it were true that, by the walk proposed, the scenery would be impaired (which we deny), it should nevertheless be made, because mere beauty must yield to necessity, and the great purpose of the Park must be fulfilled, no matter what the sacrifice may be. But we dissent entirely from the theory which lies at the basis of the architect's objection. The Central Park, as its name imports, is to be in the very centre of an immense City, covering the entire island, and surrounded by the highest forms of artificial or civilized life, erected by the wealth and designed by the genius of man. Emerging from such a City into its Central Park, with scenery to remind one of "the White Mountains and the Adirondacks," will, in our judgment, be singularly unfortunate. The contrast will be sudden and violent—the effect, we apprehend, will be grotesque. Some years ago a fountain was erected in the Bowling Green, of the most wild and rustic character. Indeed, by itself, and in a suitable location, it might have been a success. Placed, however, in the Bowling Green, and surrounded by the architecture of civilized life, it shocked the public taste and was soon removed.

CROSS ROADS.

By law the Commissioners are not obliged to run any roads across the Park, and they should be made only so far as they are necessary to effect transit from one side of the island to the other. There will be little or no such business relations of one side with the other as to require vehicles of traffic to cross the Park. During the entire length of Broadway, above Canal-street, separating a compact population on either side of it, a vehicle of traffic is very seldom seen to cross it. If three blocks of land of the Park should intervene, all occasions for traffic across the Park will, in our judgment, very nearly disappear. By Plan 33, four transverse roads are designed, crossing the Park in a straight line, sunken eight or ten feet below the surface, and in some portions tunneled through intervening rocks. We consider these roads to be a blemish upon the plan, and will, if made, be a blight and deformity to the Park, irretrievable, and forever to be deplored. They will divide the Park into four different sections, and interrupt the drainage, both under and superficial, in the flow of water to the lakes. For the drive they must be crossed by four bridges going up on one side and four bridges coming down on the other, and where bridges are not erected for the drive, fences must be erected for the safety of ramblers, who would otherwise fall into these sunken roads. The amendments propose to abolish those roads entirely, and to substitute in their stead three cross-roads, running from each one hundred feet street in a winding way across the Park, following the topography, so that passage across the Park may be made, but not with such facility in grade and level as to invite passage for purposes of trade or traffic.

We omit a cross-road at Seventy-ninth street, which is also a street of one hundred feet, because its entrance on the Fifth-avenue would be very high above the grade of the avenue; its passage along the wall of the Reservoir would interrupt the walk, and its termination on the Eighth-avenue, opposite Manhattan-square, would render it of no use to the public.

Other subjects are also embraced in the amendments, but the length of this paper compels us to forbear.

The Architect-in-Chief estimates the expense of the new embankment to be built around the new Reservoir for a ride, at $71,363, and of the sunken roads at $264,675.

It is very safe to say that the adoption of the amendments would save a sum not less than $300,000. Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT J. DILLON,
AUGUST BELMONT.

PROTEST OF MESSRS. DILLON AND BELMONT.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1858.

The undersigned, members of the Commission, protest against the resolutions of this Board upon the amendments proposed by them, to the plan of the Park.

On the 28th of April last, at the meeting of the Board, when the four prizes for plans were awarded, it was resolved that the award of the premiums did not commit the Board to either of them in the adoption of a final plan for execution, but that from the selected designs the Board would avail themselves of such variations as they might deem expedient.

On the 13th of May it was resolved that this Board will, at its next regular meeting, proceed to adopt a plan of the Park, in its general feature of entrances, drives, rides, walks and water.

At the next meeting of the Board, on the 18th May, the Board adopted Plan 33 as the plan of the Park, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be ordered by the Board; and thereupon, at that and subsequent meetings to which the subject was adjourned, we proposed eighteen modifications or amendments, which, in our judgment, were necessary to be made to Plan 33, in order to meet the just expectations and necessities of the people in the construction of the Park.

At the meeting of the Board on the 27th, the amendments were referred to the Architect-in-Chief to consider and report; and it was not surprising, as they proposed to modify his own plan, that at the next meeting, on the 31st of May, he reported substantially against them.

At that meeting, and pending the discussion of the first, second, third and fourth amendments, and before any vote was taken upon either, and without debating the other fourteen amendments, and without affording us the opportunity of at least expressing our views in regard to them, the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That all amendments which have been proposed to the plan, not already passed upon by the Board, or which may be hereafter be proposed, be referred to the President and Architect-in-Chief, with instructions to report such of them to the Board as their judgment may determine to be desirable to have now incorporated into the plan as the work proceeds.

The resolution effectually disposes of all the amendments, and all others which individual commissioners may deem it their duty hereafter to suggest; and it is very clear that no amendments to the plan are at any time likely to be made, or even considered, unless they first meet the approbation of the Architect-in-Chief, whose plan they will propose to amend.

The final plan of the Park, therefore, is fixed as Plan No. 33, and the resolution of the 28th April and the expression of members, nearly unanimous, that it should be made up from the selected designs, are practically nullified and abandoned.

Against such conduct on the part of the majority of the Board we have no other remedy than to make our protest, and to ask that it be entered on the minutes.

ROBT. J. DILLON,
AUGUST BELMONT.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Dillon and seconded by Mr. Belmont, to which reference is here made, were published in the Times of May 27. It is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat them here.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Capt. C. H. Bell, arrived at this port on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left April 17. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Chas. H. Bell; Lieutenants, J. P. Bankhead, Charles M. Fauntleroy, Wm. F. Spicer, Edward Barrett, R. L. Law, C. F. Stanton; Surgeon, John A. Lockwood; Purser, John Johnson; Assistant Surgeon, W. M. Brown; First Lieutenant Commanding Marines, Thos. Y. Field; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Bell; Boatswain, John Burrows; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, John Jarvis; Sailmaker, Francis Boom; Purser's Clerk, Charles T. Float.

The *Constellation* has been absent since August 9, 1855, when she sailed from Norfolk, and has been cruising in the Mediterranean ever since.

The number of ports actually visited during the cruise, is 28, but the ship called several times at the same ports, making her arrivals 52 in all, viz: English, 6; Portuguese, 2; Sardinian, 10; Neapolitan, 9; Turkish, 7; Spanish, 13; Grecian, 1; Tuscan, 1; French, 3; and Moorish, 1. Orders from the Navy Department have been at the Navy-Yard for some time, directing the *Constellation*, on her arrival, to be got ready at once for a cruise in the Gulf. A new crew will be shipped, and she will be probably ready to sail within a week or ten days.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, is also ordered to the Gulf, her officers to report on the 16th; and the sloop *Macedonian*, Commander Levy, sailed from Boston on Saturday afternoon, for the same destination.

Political.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman, recently member of *Congress from the Eighth District of North Carolina*, has addressed a letter to his constituents on the occasion of accepting the appointment from the Governor as United States Senator in place of the Hon. Asa Biggs, resigned. He rehearses the history of the Slavery contest to show that the South has accomplished a substantial victory over Northern injustice, in securing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in obtaining access for Slavery to all the Territories, and in the enactment of a law admitting Kansas with Slavery, if the people wish it. The recent decision of the Supreme Court is also noted as a matter of special importance to the South. Mr. Clingman says that the expenses of the Government have largely increased, owing partly to the extension of our territory, and partly to the fact that the Slavery agitation has diverted attention from measures of economy. The Tariff rates have nevertheless been very largely reduced. He opposes the project of dividing the public lands among the States, as certain to increase the taxes and as unconstitutional. He represents the Democratic Party as the only one from which proper legislation on these subjects can be expected, although he says he has never been governed in his actions by any mere party considerations.

Mr. Hayne, late United States District-Attorney for Illinois, and hitherto a strong supporter of Judge Douglas, has written a letter urging a necessity of a union of the Democratic Party, and taking the ground that, as the Kansas question has been settled, there can no longer be any reason for maintaining a position of hostility to the Administration.

A number of State Conventions are called to meet this month and next. Besides the Fusion demonstration of Anti-Lecomptonites at Harrisburg, Pa., the Republicans of Ohio are to meet at Columbus on Tuesday, July 13, when a vigorous effort will be made to effect a thorough Anti-Administration organization for that State. The call says:

"We ask the freemen of Ohio, without regard to former political associations, to unite with us in administering such a stern rebuke to the arrogant Slave Power as the Empire State of the free and great West so justly demands. Let them select their wisest, ablest, purest men as delegates; and let the Grand Council of the representatives of Free Labor, on the anniversary of the passage of the glorious ordinance of 1787, which dedicated the soil of Ohio and the northwest to Freedom and free institutions forever, be such a demonstration as the cause and the times demand."

The Republicans of Maine will meet in State Convention at Augusta, on Thursday, June 24. The Vermont Republicans will meet at Montpelier on the following Tuesday.

Interesting from Mexico.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF TOBASCO BY THE ZULOAGA FORCES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 30.

By the schooner *W. W. Harkness*, Capt. Petersen, which arrived yesterday from Tobasco, we have full details of the attack of the Zuloaga forces on the city of Tobasco, and the forcing of it under the rule of his Government.

The city was bombarded, it appears, from the 9th of April to the 19th inst. The houses suffered very much from the fire of both parties, and the American Consul's house especially, which was in a right line between them. Mr. Johnson, however, afforded what protection he could to all who asked it of him; and he had at least some three hundred women and children at the Consulate. To provide for their support he had every day to go out, and we are assured that both parties had so much respect for him that on his appearing in the streets they suspended firing until he had passed the lines.

The Government captors, on taking possession of it, were fortifying and strengthening the city by every means in their power.

The steamer *Guerrero*, whose revolt from the Constitutionalists has already been announced to our readers, with her subsequent blockade of Vera Cruz, arrived at Tobasco on the 20th.

This makes, with Tampico, two ports now in the possession of the Zuloaga Government.

With respect to Tampico, private communications with which we are favored announce, in addition to the defeat of Garza, that Miramon's force, in San Luis, has been increased to 4,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, (probably including the force under Gen. Mejia, which had advanced to Tampico and routed Garza.) The result is that through Tampico as a port of entry merchants can introduce goods in the city of Mexico and adjacent populous territories. By Vera Cruz, the Rio Grande or any other point they would have double duties to pay—one to the Liberal forces and the other to the Central Government; by this route they have only one. This will give resources to the Zuloaga party, at this time a matter of vital importance.

Personal.

The late Mr. Bartholomew, the sculptor, left Rome at the end of March, in company with the artist Osgood. Among the unfinished works which he leaves is a monument for a child of Col. Colt, of Hartford. On the morning of his departure from Rome, he received an order from Mr. Stevens, of Boston, for a copy of his "Calypso," and another for any statue he might choose, at a cost of $1,000.

C. J. McIlvaine, Esq., who went to Kansas as Private Secretary to Governor Walker, has just returned from the Territory, and corroborates the stories of the outrages committed by Montgomery's marauders. Mr. McIlvaine will probably return to the Territory as general arbitrator on the the land litigations at Lecompton.

The charges against Commander Boutwell, U. S. N., upon which he is to be court-martialed at Washington the 14th inst., are said to be of a very grave character, and it is presumed that several questions of importance, in reference to the regulations and discipline of the Navy, will come before the Court.

A young mechanic in Baltimore has constructed a complete model of Mount Vernon, house, estate, tomb and all, in wood. It is said to be a curious specimen of the art of carving. It occupies a space of twenty square feet.

The sculptor Barbee has in progress at his studio in Baltimore several new marbles, among which are the "Young Republican," "Coquette," "Gratitude," and some busts of prominent men. His "Fisher Girl," commenced in Italy, is nearly finished.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order for the usual manifestations of respect to the memory of Commodore Ap Catesby Jones.

Miss Sarah Pellet, a lady who has tarried in Utah, is delivering lectures in Boston on the Mormons.

Obituary.

George P. McCulloch, Esq., a distinguished citizen of New-Jersey, died in Morristown on Tuesday, aged 83. He was born in Bombay, his father being a Scotch officer in the East India service. He was employed during the first Consulate of Napoleon, in various financial negotiations for the East India Company, and came to New-York in 1805. He settled soon after at Morristown, where he has since resided. He was the projector of the Morris Canal, and took an active interest in public affairs.

Mr. Luther Harris, of Goshen, N. Y., died a few days ago, in the old homestead, a mile from that village, which he and his wife had occupied for the long period of fifty six years. Mr. Harris was one of the oldest residents of Orange county, and died at the age of 77. His wife survives him.

Hon. Robert Platt, one of the oldest residents of Northern New York, died at Plattsburg on the 18th ult., aged 79. He was a member of Assembly in 1816, and ran again, but unsuccessfully, against Azariah C. Flagg, in 1828.

Judge Woodworth died at Albany, on Tuesday at the age of 89. In 1819, Governor Clinton appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court. He remained on the bench until 1828.

Colonel George M. Thacher, Danish Consul at Boston, died on Tuesday.

Police Intelligence.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE SIXTH-STREET METHODIST COLORED CHURCH.—The troubles at the Church in Sixth-street have not yet been brought to a peaceful termination. On Saturday Justice Brennan issued warrants for the arrest of several of the members charged with creating a disturbance at a meeting held at the Church on Friday evening. The entire difficulty arises from the recent appointment by the Methodist Episcopal Conference of a minister over the Church, and the refusal of the acting clergyman, the Rev. L. Tilman, to abdicate. Mr. Tilman has his friends, and the newly-appointed minister has his adherents, and between the two factions there is a lively struggle for the mastery. The parties for whose arrest warrants were issued have not yet had a hearing. There was no disturbance in the Church yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Tilman conducted the exercises as on previous Sundays.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Antoine Foose, a German peddler, was arrested Saturday for assaulting Wilhelmine Baumaster with a hatchet. Both lived in the tenement house No. 133 Cannon-street, where, getting into a dispute about some trifling matter, it is alleged that Foose assaulted the complainant with a hatchet, terribly cutting his arms and body. Justice Brennan committed the accused to prison, in default of $1,000 bail, to await the result of the injuries.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—A ship-caulker, named Jas. Burns, was arrested Saturday, on a charge of committing a rape upon Fanny Williams, about four months ago. The complainant alleges that five ruffians committed the same offence upon her. One of them, Wm. Brown, has been tried and convicted upon the charge. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

STABBING IN THE BOWERY.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, as a gang of Bowery boys were coming down the Bowery, they met a company of young fellows going up-town. The two parties, after bandying a few words, fell to beating one another. In the course of the fight, James Quinn was stabbed seriously. The injured youth was taken to his residence, No. 134 Forsyth-street. No arrests were made.

STABBING ON THE FIVE POINTS.—Timothy J. Sullivan and Patrick Shay, Irishmen living on the Five Points, yesterday afternoon had a quarrel, both having been drinking freely, in the course of which Sullivan stabbed his opponent in the face, inflicting a serious wound. The Sixth Ward Police arrested Sullivan and took him before Justice Osborn, who locked him up in the Tombs. Shay was removed to the City Hospital.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR REARRESTED.—Edward Lilly, celebrated for his numerous shrewd "confidence" operations, was detected on Saturday coming out of an omnibus in Eighth-avenue. He was held to bail about two months ago to answer for one of his victimizing operations in this City, but when the case was called for trial, could not be found. He is said to have been lately at work in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. He was locked up to be tried on the previous charge.

Jersey City Items.

DISTURBANCE AMONGST FEMALES.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a desperate fight occurred between Mary McCarty and Catharine McNulty, residing on the same floor in a house on Railroad-avenue, near Monmouth street. The females had been drinking freely during the fore part of the night, and the liquor had the effect of raising Mrs. McNulty's jealousy, and she accordingly concluded to seek redress for her real or imaginary wrongs. She accordingly seized a large axe and assailed her neighbor's door, which was soon demolished. Mrs. McCarty was prepared for the affray, and as soon as her antagonist entered commenced to hurl the glassware with good effect, and finally Mrs. McCarty succumbed and dropped. At this stage of the proceedings, Officers Chase and Thompson arrived, and arrested Mrs. McNulty. The other woman was lying upon the floor, bleeding profusely from a cut in the temple. A physician was called in, and it was found that an artery had been severed, but the wound was not of a very serious nature.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored woman, twenty-six years of age, named Sarah Ann Berry, residing in a rookery in the rear of No. 100 Newark-avenue, was, yesterday, found dead in her room. She had been out as usual during the fore part of the day, and in the afternoon went to lie down, and, shortly after, was discovered by the inmates in a sitting posture, leaning over a tub, dead. Coroner McAnally investigated the case and found that death was caused by excessive use of cheap liquor.

FIRE AT BERGEN HILL.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in a stable at Bergen Hill, owned by John J. Newkirk and occupied by John Jones as a cow and horse stable. A number of the Jersey City Fire Companies turned out, but before their arrival the stable was burned to the ground. The loss is about $400. It is supposed that some children playing in the stable with matches, accidentally occasioned the fire.

Fires.

FIRE IN EIGHTEENTH-STREET—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—At 3 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick house in Eighteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, occupied by C. A. Doughty and Thos. Burroughs as a carpenter's shop. Messrs. Doughty & Burroughs estimate their loss at $3,000—insured for $1,200 in the Pacific and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The fire communicated to a stable adjoining, owned by Mr. A. Schneider, which was burned, together with four horses and one cow. No insurance. A shed belonging to Mr. E. Hunt, was also burned—loss $150; covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Adjoining the shed was a lumber yard, which was stored with an immense amount of lumber, and it was only through extraordinary exertions of the firemen that the fire did not extend to the yard.

IN SULLIVAN-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the building rear of No. 144 Sullivan, near Houston-street. The damage done did not exceed $5.

IN HUDSON-STREET.—At 7½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in and completely destroyed an old frame building Nos. 29 and 31 Hudson-street. It was occupied for carpenters' shops—on the first floor by M. H. Smith, and on the second by Alfred Cheesborough, whose combined loss on tools, &c., amounted to about $200. The building was valued at $300. There was no insurance on either building or stock. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—At 2½ A. M. on Saturday, a fire occurred in the cabinet shop of Sebastian Friedrichs, in the rear of No. 236 Avenue B. The damage was about $100. Insured.

IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—At a late hour on Friday evening a fire was discovered in a wheelwright shop attached to the stables of the Seventh-avenue Omnibus line. It was extinguished by a few pails of water.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE MURDER IN A WATER-STREET GROGGERY.—An inquest was held, Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of James C. Williams, the sailor who was shot on the 19th ult., by Charles O'Reilly, proprietor of the porter house No. 282 Water-street. The evidence corroborated the statement concerning the affair previously published in the Times. A dispute arose between O'Reilly and the deceased about the payment for some drinks, when O'Reilly, without provocation, took a revolver from a shelf and deliberately shot the deceased, the ball passing into the mouth and lodging in the thorax, against the phrenic nerve at its origin. The Jury rendered a verdict of unjustifiable shooting, and the Coroner committed O'Reilly to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused is only 23 years of age, and alleged at his examination he committed the act in self-defense.

☞ On The Square.—We have quite a number of Squares in the Great Metropolis—scarcely one entirely square—probably none more so than "PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE," (opposite the Park and City Hall,) which is by far the most public and the grandest in the City. We shall shortly issue engravings of this Great Metropolitan Square, and intend that the entire country shall know not only its exact location, but realize the Beauty of its buildings, the Benefits of its Business, and the Superior Advantages which it offers for the execution of EVERY VARIETY OF BOOK AND NEWSPAPER, JOB AND CARD PRINTING, Lithography, Engravings, Book binding, Account Books, Blank Stationery, &c., &c.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c., Printing House Square, Opposite City Hall. Entrance to the Office No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ The Everett AND THE CRITTENDEN STRAW HATS.

From the time of their introduction, the demand for these two LEADING and FAVORITE STYLES having kept fully up to our ability to manufacture, thus leaving us without any surplus, we feel called upon to say that the LAST lots which we shall be able to finish in time for this SEASON'S TRADE are now going through our works, and will be received by the middle of this month.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ June.

With roses crowned, and ceaseless sound
Of song-birds in the forest singing,
While flushed and bright, through fields of light,
Young butterflies are round us winging,
In meadows fair and gardens rare,
Asleep beneath the sunny noon—
Above, around, each sight and sound
Proclaims the sway of sovereign June!

But more than flowers and breathing bowers,
In woman's eye we note the season,
When warm and flushed she listens, hushed,
To vows that move both heart and reason.
And never yet will he regret
The rashness of his fond petition,
Who pleads in June the priceless boon
Of love returned—*on one condition*.

And that condition simply reads,
That when he kneels to win her glances,
His dress shall suit the warm pursuit,
And be as *airy* as her fancies.
In SUMMER CLOTHES let him propose—
No woman yet could answer coldly
A man who in SMITH'S SUMMER STYLE
Addressed her frankly, warmly, boldly.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st. New-York.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.

From the American Agriculturist.

For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.

From the Tribune.

To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.

From the Independent.

Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be. Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ $200,000 Worth Superb English Carpeting SACRIFICING!! At HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery. VELVETS, $1 12; BRUSSELS, 75c.; THREE-PLY, 85c.; INGRAINS, 37c. PER YARD. EXAMINE Before purchasing Carpets elsewhere.

☞ Herren Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine. COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS. Superior to the highest price machines for ONE QUARTER THE COST. Agents wanted; full instructions furnished. Give them a call. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ New Paper-Hangings and Decorations. FRANCIS PARES & CO., No. 326 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, Of every variety, imported and for sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 51 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Also, Palongs, for undertakers' use.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c. New and beautiful styles. AT GREAT REDUCTIONS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Silver Gray and Brown COLORED STRAW HATS. A complete assortment for men's, boys' and children's wear, by the case. A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines. Office No 489 Broadway, (corner Broome-st.) Send for a circular. Machine Twist, &c. Agents wanted. Address Box No 2,841, Post-Office. "These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times.*

☞ Country Shoes for City Ladies.—No lady can enjoy her country visit if she fails to call at CANTRELL'S SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 813 Broadway, and select her Gaiters. He has had manufactured just the articles for the green fields and the seaside, which are selling at marvelously low prices. Besides, he has all kinds of shoes for children. Boots and Gaiters for gentlemen, &c., of far superior quality to any that can be found elsewhere. Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ Beebe & Co.'s Patent, Self-Adjusting Ventilating Hat.—This improvement is applied to our Drab Beaver and Beaver Cassimere, as well as Moleskin Hats, and renders them more cool and easy to the head than any Summer Dress Hat we have ever made. Felt Hats and Straw Hats in great variety. BEEBE & CO. No. 156 Broadway.

☞ Popular Trade in Mantillas.—W. B. MACKENZIE will open a large assortment of Mantillas, per *Africa*, on Monday, May 31. Fashions for June. No. 206 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

☞ Ebenezer Collamore, No. 463 BROADWAY, below Canal-st., has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English and India Dining and Tea Sets: Cut, Engraved, and Pressed Glass, of the best quality and latest patterns.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A Correct Phrenological Examination is the best method of learning what pursuit one is best calculated to follow for success and happiness. FOWLER & WELLS apply the science daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—COON.—In this City, on Friday, May 14, by the Rev. John Quincy Adams, Mr. CHAS C. CLARK, Jr., to ANNIE BELLE MARIA, youngest daughter of John H. Coon, both of this City.

RICHARDSON—GILES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 3, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, JOHN R. RICHARDSON to AMELIA GONSALES, youngest daughter of the late William and Sophia Giles, all of this City.

SPERRY—GREEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. S. M. Adams, of the Duane st. M. E. Church, at the Temperance House, No. 136 Chambers st., Mr. A. PERRY SPERRY and Miss ANNA M. GREEN, daughter of W. O. Green, Esq., all of this City.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June [illegible], by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, [illegible] to [illegible], youngest daughter of [illegible], both of Brooklyn.

HAMMILL—[illegible].—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 28, by the Rev. D. B. Coe, of this City, WILLIAM HAMMILL to ELIZABETH [illegible], both of Brooklyn.

ROBINSON—BOND.—At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. C. B. Parker, D. D., JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq., of this City, to Miss LUCY BOND, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Key Bond, of Cincinnati.

KENDALL—KING.—At Bristol, Penn., on Thursday, June 3, by the Rev. J. W. Pierson, JOSEPH B. KENDALL, of New York, to ELLEN, daughter of Hezekiah King, Esq.

DIED.

SCHOTT.—In this City, on Sunday, June 6, WALTER, son of Catharine and the late George W. Schott, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 169 Greenwich-st.

GRIFFING.—In this City, on Sunday, June 6, MARY GRIFFING, daughter of Stephen and Harmony Griffing, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 128 Lewis-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

WEBB.—In this City, on Sunday, June 6, AUGUSTUS V. H. WEBB, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Macdougal-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, June 5, of consumption, ANNIE HELEN MARIA, wife of Chas. C. Clark, and youngest daughter of John H. Coon, aged 18 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 273 West 38th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN ARSDALE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 5, DR. PETER VAN ARSDALE.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Gustavus A. Brett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence No. 144 2d av., on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock.

RHOADES.—In this City, on Sunday, June 6, Ida, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rhoades, aged 2 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, in 30th st., 2d door west of 2d-av.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Sabbath afternoon, June 6, at No. 108 West 18th-st., after a short illness, MARGARET FINDLAY, wife of John Wright, Esq.

☞ Glasgow, (Scotland,) London and Liverpool (Eng.) papers please copy.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 4, MINER ST. JOHN, in the 36th year of his age.

His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn.

GULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 5, SUSETTE, youngest daughter of Richard and Mary L. Gullen, aged 1 year and 8 months.

WATKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 5, WILLIAM W. WATKINSON, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 Willoughby-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOXIE.—In Italy, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JACQUELINE, wife of Joseph Hoxie, Jr.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mrs. Furman, corner of 1st and South 9th sts., Williamsburg, at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

TODD.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, June 4, THEODORE CLARENCE, infant son of Gilbert M. and Eleanor F. Todd, aged 4 months.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

This work has received the unqualified approval of the Press, and is pronounced superior to any of the kind issued. It is printed on better paper, and from larger and more readable type than any of our cotemporaries, and is sold cheaper. It combines a financial paper with a counterfeit detector.

Each number contains a full description of the latest counterfeits issued, a stock table exhibiting the daily prices of stocks sold at the New-York Board of Brokers, a specie table containing the values of foreign and American coins, and a table exhibiting the different rates of discount on bank notes in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

In addition to these features, it combines a carefully written money article, editorials containing many valuable suggestions on the subject of the currency and the banks, together with such items as are of interest. In its appropriate column will be found a list of doubtful or uncertain banks, a list showing the current value of broken bank notes, a review of the produce market, important extracts from financial reports.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly	Two dollars a year.
Semi-monthly	One dollar a year.
Monthly	Fifty cents a year.

To postmasters and others who aid the circulation of the Register by forming clubs we offer the following inducements:

Three copies of the weekly, one year	$5 00
Six copies of the semi-monthly one year	5 00
Three copies of the monthly one year	1 00

Half-yearly subscriptions received at one-half the foregoing rates. All to be paid in advance.

Specimen copies will be sent on application by letter to any part of the United States. The publishers of this paper will leave no means unspared in endeavoring to meet the requirements of the public.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

From the Independent, New-York.

We most cheerfully commend this new periodical to the attention of merchants, bankers and business men generally. It is published by Gwynne & Day No. 13 Wall-st., and contains all the information usually found in a bank note detector, with much additional matter of interest to every intelligent reader.

From the Churchman, New-York.

The publishers of this journal are gentlemen of known integrity and standing, and their enterprise in publishing an independent and reliable paper of this kind, in opposition to those controlled, or influenced in one way or another by dishonest bankers in their schemes for deceiving the public will doubtless be appreciated by the community at large, to whose interests the new journal is solely and entirely to be devoted. The subject-matter, besides, is very conveniently arranged, and the whole is altogether well got up.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

From the New-York Herald.

This publication is the most comprehensive of its character yet issued. Its statistical information, its editorial articles, the reliability of its quotations, its promptitude in the publication of new counterfeits, together with its neat and plain typographical appearance, recommend it to every business man.

From the New-York Times.

Messrs. Gwynne & Day, of No. 13 Wall-st., send out the first number of their *Weekly Bank Note Register*, in which they promise not only a fair report of all the good banks, but a steady exposure of all "wild cat" or bogus concerns which are, or may be established either for the purpose of speculation or with the intention of defrauding the public.

From the New York Tribune.

Gwynne & Day have established a Bank Note Register, containing information of great value to every one handling bank notes.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

From the New-York Evening Express.

This book is a marked improvement upon present works of the kind, and sure of success, as such a detector is indispensable.

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is a truly valuable and comprehensive bank-note guide, and shows up some of the "wild cat" and irresponsible concerns that are now so thickly springing up.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Register is published weekly, and combines the features of a financial paper with that of a counterfeit detector. Each number contains ably-written articles upon banking and other financial matters, quotations of the markets in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, besides a regular bank note list, corrected weekly. The Register will be a valuable and useful book for every counting-room and store; its handsome typographical appearance and cheapness, besides the quantity of usual information it contains, will recommend it to public favor.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

From the Waverley Magazine.

"Bank Note Register." A new Bank Counterfeit Detector has just been started in New York under the above title, which will no doubt supersede all others, as it is to be issued every week, and will be entirely independent of all bank influence and expose fraud in whatever shape and by whoever committed. Such works have generally been published by brokers, who get a large bonus from bogus banks for redeeming their bills and keeping up their credit. The price is only five cents a copy, or $2 a year, and can be had of all the booksellers. We hope this work will be the means of purifying the currency of the country, and be a reliable source from which all can obtain information on banks and of all other financial matters.

From the Boston Post.

This periodical evinces much care in its arrangement, and an originality in its editorial conductorship that reflects credit upon the originators. The idea of combining a financial paper with a detector is most admirable.

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK NOTE REGISTER AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

From the Boston Herald.

Gwynne & Day's Counterfeit Detector, a weekly publication, is one of the very best of its class ever issued. It is published at No. 13 Wall-street, New-York.

Our readers will perceive that our quotations of money are lower than those in similar publications, and we are always prepared to buy at the rates quoted. Letters with subscription money should be addressed

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, 13 Wall-st., New York.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.

James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 41 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depot No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW WORK. MARY DERWENT, Is in press, and will be published on SATURDAY, June 12. Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once to the Publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merits of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND [illegible].—The most useful book on the subject [illegible]

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT. Thousands of this new COFFEE POT have already been sold, and the demand from all parts of the United States is rapidly on the increase. Wherever introduced it has given the most complete satisfaction.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT Makes better coffee than it is possible to obtain in any other way, besides, by an ingenious but simple arrangement, the housekeeper may boil her coffee for any length of time without loss of aroma, thus securing all the strength of the coffee in their natural and proportional combination.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT Is the most economical, for nothing being lost by evaporation in boiling, one-fourth less coffee is required, while the beverage is stronger, more fragrant, and more delicious.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT Gives a healthy beverage. Nervous, dyspeptic, and bilious persons, who have not dared to use coffee for years, have been able to drink their favorite beverage again when made in this new boiler, and without an occurrence of any of the old unpleasant consequences. It is healthy, because by the use of a condenser, evaporation is prevented, and the coffee can be boiled long enough to release all the natural elements of the berry, and get them in just proportions in the beverage.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT Never fails to do its work right. Cook cannot spoil your cup of coffee by neglect or forgetfulness, after she has placed the boiler on the stove or range.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT Can be obtained of ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS under the Patent for the United States.

Also, Manufacturers for the United States of ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.

The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York. Also, by JOS. R. GREEN, northeast corner of [illegible] and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BALL, BLACK & CO. SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, embracing a variety of patterns and designs surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.

Our STANDARD of silver is	[illegible] parts pure.
The English sterling silver is	[illegible] parts pure.
The American and French is	[illegible] parts pure.

Thus it will be seen, that our silver is [illegible] parts purer than the American coin, and [illegible] parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality, as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

FIRST CALL. Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. MARCH, 1858.

We offer to the trade, at the very lowest [illegible], for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of CARPETINGS, Of the following manufacture:

NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARSONS,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

OIL-CLOTHS Of all the principal manufacturers. CANTON MATTINGS. WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS. Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.

WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Nos. [illegible], near Broadway.

ALBERT FREESTONE. THE COMPANY SUPPLY, FROM THEIR QUARRIES at [illegible], the ALBERT FREESTONE, of EITHER COLOR, delivered at any point on the Atlantic seaboard.

Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.

Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the

DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE, admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.

Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Brownstone of this color.

The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.

SAM'L F. DENSMORE, Secretary, Company's Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., over the Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

REMOVAL. THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Has removed from No. 102 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. ACCUMULATED ASSETS, [illegible]. LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES on ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 1 to 3 P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

STRAW HATS, SUMMER STYLES, 1858. THE RETAIL HATTERS In the City and country Are especially notified that WE HAVE STILL A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT In Leghorns and Braids, For Men's, Boys', Misses', and Children's wear. In either OF THE TWO COLORS, Now so universally acknowledged As being the Most Fashionable and Saleable For Straw Hats, SILVER GRAY, And BROWN or TAN COLOR. Either of which, with the Shape and Trimmings, PRESENTS ADVANTAGES Never before offered in STRAW HATS. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW. The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers,
Diamond and En'd Watches,	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases,	London Duplex Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	T. F. Cooper Watches,
Gold Lepines,	Jules Jurgensen Watches,
Gold Detached Levers,	Independent Second Watches.

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Among Diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved efficacious in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a lean and emaciated form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, whose virtues are promulgated through the land, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have deservedly gained the ascendancy over any other preparation before the public. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CARPETING. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., Are now offering

English Tapestry Brussels at [illegible] per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 [illegible] per yard.
English Brussels at $1 [illegible] per yard.
English Ingrain at [illegible] cents per yard.

Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL $300,000, With a large surplus. Office NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New York. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

J. C. HANCOCK, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. [illegible]

PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—The [illegible] The skies are bright. The weather is warm. The Ice-Pitchers are ready. The public are looking to purchase them at the well known store of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—FOURTH NIGHT.
MONDAY, June 7, 1858,
Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Signora Gazzaniga
Azucena.....Miss Phillips
Manrico.....Signor Brignoli
Count de Luna.....Signor Amodio
Ferrando.....Signor Gasparoni
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinée.
Max Maretzek.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Family Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, June 7, 1858.
ONLY TWELVE NIGHTS MORE IN AMERICA WITH THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
[illegible] June 19, on [illegible] farewell to the stage.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL.
POGGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Poggo.....Gabriel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.....YOUNG AMERICA.
M. DECHALUMEAU.
[illegible].....Gabriel
M. Dechalumeau.....Jerome Ravel
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Last afternoon performance but one.

BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
[illegible] the whole of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE
Will appear. Three New Ballets and a Petite Comedy, in which
MR. BURTON
Will perform one of his most laughable parts. All the [illegible] and popular grand artistes—Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signorina Annette Galletti, Sig. Ronzani, M. Gollet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, Mlle. [illegible], Mlle. Louise, and the CORPS DE BALLET, consisting of FIFTY LADIES.
MONDAY—THE TWO HYPOCRITES, full of fun and [illegible]. TURNING THE TABLES—Jack Humphries, Mr. Burton. THE PAINTER'S ILLUSION—[illegible], Lamoureux and M. Gollet. And, THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY—in which Lamoureux, Galletti, [illegible], the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, Mlle. [illegible], Mlle. Louise, and a numerous Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Signor Domenico Ronzani, will appear.
TUESDAY—THE NEW GRAND BALLET, with gorgeous effects.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MATILDA HERON.
Her first Night!
On MONDAY, June 7,
An entirely new play.
ANOTHER CAMILLE! ANOTHER MEDEA!
MATHILDE
Will be produced for the first time in New-York.
Mathilde.....Matilda Heron
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
The performance will commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.
[illegible] Capias.....Mr. Whiting
[illegible].....Mrs. W. H. Reeves
After which will be produced,
LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Brigham Young.....Mr. Blake
Young Brigham.....Mr. Parsloe

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, June 7,
Will be acted
THE SCALP HUNTERS,
OR THE TRAPPERS OF THE MOUNTAINS.
After which, the Drama, in three acts, entitled
HARVEY BIRCH.
To conclude with the drama of
THE FIRE RAISER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Lessee.....A. H. Purdy | Stage Manager.....G. L. Fox
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8.
THE ROMAN TRAITOR.
To be followed by the Grand Pantomime of the
RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
To conclude with the drama of
THE DUMB SAILOR BOY.
Doors open at 7. Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bleeker...Stage Manager
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING.
[illegible] and will be produced on MONDAY, June 7, 1858,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH,
With an Introductory and Descriptive sketch by
SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
Previous to the Panorama will be presented Gems of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A CARD.
WOOD'S BUILDINGS,
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
TO THE PATRONS OF INNOCENT AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENTS.
Having for many weeks used every available means that could be made subservient for the production of
A NOVELTY
[illegible] in
SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND ARTISTIC SKILL,
[illegible] anything ever before offered to the public, I will present on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1858,
as the result accruing from this combination of
CAPITAL, ENERGY AND TALENT,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER
FROM NEWBURG TO NEW-YORK,
1,800 FEET IN LENGTH.
Painted by Signor Delamano and assistants, from correct sketches made by superior and reliable artists.
EVERY LANDSCAPE, OBJECT AND BUILDING
[illegible] peculiarity of form and color in minute detail, TRUTHFULLY TRANSFERRED UPON THE CANVAS.
To make the illusion perfect, a
STEAMBOAT OF GREAT DIMENSIONS HAS BEEN PLACED UPON THE STAGE, WITH WORKING MACHINERY, &c.,
[illegible] on its voyage to the place of destination. The audience will thus, in imagination, be placed as actual travelers upon this noble river, reviewing its splendid scenery.
To render this GREAT WORK OF ART
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE,
AN INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH
has been written by SYLVESTER BLEEKER, in which all the points of interest will be commented upon.
For the production of superior effects, the boat is supposed to leave Newburg at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York in the evening, exhibiting the
ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.
Previous to the Panorama will be exhibited new and mirth-provoking acts of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Notwithstanding the immense outlay attending this enterprise, the price of admission will still remain
25 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
H. WOOD,
Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Managers of this favorite establishment, encouraged by their
CONSTANT SUCCESS
in pleasing the public, as is evinced by the
THRONGS OF VISITORS
which
CROWD THE MUSEUM
every day and evening, have again made a most
LAVISH OUTLAY OF MONEY,
in order to secure valuable, rare and attractive novelties for their patrons.
Although it is conceded that no place of amusement in the world provides one quarter of the attractions offered here for the same price of admission, yet, relying on the
IMMENSE NUMBERS
of persons who continually patronize them, the Managers [illegible]
INCREASING THEIR EXPENSES
beyond all former precedent, in order to add to the pleasure of their visitors.
Those who visit the Museum this week, will find that [illegible] former occasion have the attractions been so numerous, complete and valuable as at present. Rich and rare additions are continually being made to every department of the Museum, while the dramatic representations are unrivaled by any other establishment in this [illegible].
ANOTHER NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA!
First appearance of
MRS. KATE DENIN RYAN!
PRIZE MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK!
First time here of an Original Play, by the popular author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "Masks and Faces," &c., entitled
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.
For which several New Scenes have been painted by Signor De Semano and assistants. Machinery by Chas. Burns. Costumes and Properties by R. Walker and assistants.
This Play, when first produced in London, was acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the
MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAYS IN THE LANGUAGE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 7½ O'CLOCK.
Monday, June 7th, to Saturday, June 12th, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3,
Will be performed the original Play of
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.
Sir Gervase Rokewode, under the assumed name of William Hyde.....Mr. F. Aiken.
Father Radcliffe, under name of Reuben Fisher.H. Ryner.
Musgrave, Postmaster of Ulverstone.....Oakley.
Mr. John Daw, Schoolmaster of Ulverstone...H. Watkins.
Cage, Janson, a Dutch Smuggler.....E. F. Taylor.
Annie Musgrave.....Mrs. H. Ryner.
Ruth Ravenscar.....Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan.
The other characters by the company.
THE OTHER AFTERNOONS of the week, at 3 o'clock, will be presented the interesting and highly popular Drama of the
GOLDEN FARMER;
OR, THE LAST CRIME.
Golden Farmer.....Mr. F. Aiken.
Old Mobb.....E. F. Taylor.
Jemmy [illegible].....J. Conner.
Harry [illegible].....J. Bridgeman.
William [illegible].....G. Lingard.
Elizabeth, Mrs. H. Ryner; Louisa, Miss Halstead; Mrs. Hammer, Miss Conner.
Other characters by the company.
Previous to the Drama:
Favorite Dance.....Miss Salome.
[illegible] Mr. Gustin's
PRIZE MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK,
for which the Commissioners awarded the prize of $1,000. This is not a picture, but a MODEL, covering an area of [illegible] and [illegible] avenues, fountains, [illegible] JUST AS THEY WILL APPEAR [illegible]
[illegible] AQUA VIVARIA [illegible]
Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CAMPBELL'S ROOMS.
ART UNION,
MUSIC HALL,
No. 497 Broadway.
TWENTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF MACBETH.
Upwards of 2,750 persons have witnessed it already, and in consequence of the numerous disappointments from parties not being able to be present at its first representation at 8½ o'clock, James Rogers, ever anxious to oblige his patrons, will repeat it at 11½ o'clock each evening, thereby affording an opportunity to hundreds who have been disappointed. Lady Macbeth will be present on both occasions.
Admission, 12 cents.
Open all day. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
NINTH WEEK.
NEW AND GOOD THINGS.
VIRGINIA MUMMY.
MATT PEEL AS GINGER BLUE.
ARAB BROTHERS.
PHOENIX BROTHERS.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th-st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMPETENT and willing young women, in city or country, separate or together; if required together, one will go as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, and will do the fine washing and ironing; either can go as thorough servant; both understand their work in every respect, and will be found fully competent to discharge any duties required. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 367 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; or cook in all its branches, makes pastry, soups; wages $8. Also a capable, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; wages $6. Call, for three days, at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant widow woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothing and embroider, or as nursery governess; also, a girl as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references as to character and capacity. Call, or address J. P., No. 35 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, by a very respectable and experienced servant; is really desirous to please and comply with her employer's wishes; does all kinds of good cooking; is a most excellent washer and ironer; not fond of changing, will be found a really desirable, steady servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, well-recommended Protestant girl to do general housework; is a very good plain cook, makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid to work. Wages not so much an object as a steady home. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND housekeeper; will take care of an aged or invalid lady, grown children, or the linen room in a hotel; has lived several years in both capacities; will leave the City; a steady home the chief object. Address M. D., Station D. Post-Office, Bible House, all this week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 123 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A NATIVE AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as competent waitress or chambermaid, assist to wash and iron, or nurse. Is fully qualified to fill either situation. Has good City reference. Also, a tidy, well-recommended colored girl, for the same employment. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SISTERS, SITUATIONS in the City or a few miles in the country; one to do housework; is a good washer and ironer, and does up shirts neatly; wages $6. The other is 16, minds a baby, sews neatly, and can do chamberwork and waiting; wages $4. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY and well recommended girl to do chamberwork and washing or general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker, will take moderate wages. No objection to the country. Please call at No. 319 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is an excellent bread maker; or as laundress; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady, without incumbrance. The highest testimonials can be given, both as to character and ability. No objections to go into the country. Address M. V. G., Box No. 117, Times Office, or apply at No. 429 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has had many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway. Has no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; is a good sewer; has no objection to do the chamber work of a private family, and make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 192 7th av., two doors from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as a waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; would have no objection to go to the country or travel with a lady; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 280 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Can show good City reference. Call at No. 277 Mulberry-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH WOMEN; one as professed cook, one as chambermaid and waitress; also by three American girls, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at her present place, No. 128 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; will give City references. Apply at No. 225 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS embroidery, and who is also a good seamstress, wants employment. Inquire in the bookstore No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse; is a good plain sewer, and would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 260 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as seamstress or nurse. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 152 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, STEADY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Refers to present employers, No. 16½ Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has no objections to light chamberwork. Apply at No. 98 13th st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.—A TRUSTWORTHY and respectable widow would like to have the care of a first-class house during the absence of the family in the country for the Summer. Refers to H. T. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A PROFESSIONAL gentleman needs an intelligent, accomplished, well-educated lady, native or foreign, to supervise his household and educate his children in English branches. Address R. R., Union-square Post-Office, stating place of interview, incumbrance, age, country, &c.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN THE watchmaker's trade. Good reference required and security for honesty. Apply to BIRCHETT BROTHERS, Nos. 269 and 231 9th av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, THIRTEEN OR 14 years old, must be well recommended for honesty. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, room No. 5, from 9 to 10 this morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SPINNER AND a few gimp weavers, immediately, at the trimming manufactory of F. H. & W. WILLIAMS, 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; HE MUST BE clean and intelligent, and reside with his parents. Apply, after 9 A. M., at J. PRENTICE'S, 1 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN, AS LADY'S maid. Apply at No. 73 West 11th-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856. Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 50 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business. No objection to the country. Can produce satisfactory testimonials, &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a man as farmer or overseer, or any other place where sterling honesty, sobriety and good character would be required; he has lived in his family over twenty years, and can bring the highest recommendations. Address Box E., Post-Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with excellent City reference, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; the marketing, cooking, the making of creams and fancy ices, in a superior manner; will go to the country if required. Address No. 83 4th-av., at the French Bakery, near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, IN A wholesale dry goods or grocery store, by a respectable Protestant man, who can be highly recommended for honesty, capacity, &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom. Has no objections to the country; can produce a two-years' reference from last employers, and has had experience in the care of horses for over 15 years. Address H. S., No. 223 Mulberry-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a very sober, industrious man; has the best of City references. Can be seen any day this week, at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, in the rear cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as bartender, in a respectable hotel in City or country. Apply to his present employer, H. S. WALLACE, Bowery Hotel, No. 386 Bowery, corner 6th-st., for one week. L. BRAMSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, with wife. Has good City reference. Would like a country place. Address R. H. Union-square Post-office, two days.

TO PAWNBROKERS.—WANTS EMPLOYMENT in the above business, a young man who has served four years at the trade in the old country. Best of reference and security given, if required. Address LOAN OFFICE, box No. 218, Times office.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN a mercantile house, a young man who is conversant with double-entry book-keeping. Best of City reference given. Address S. O. B., box No. 218, Times office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.
Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.
The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.
Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis B. Haygous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., }
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 130, Times Office.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 27 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive private pupils this day and evening, on very low terms, and guarantee to make them elegant business writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. Private desks only $15 for the full commercial course. Regular terms, $25.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, open day and evening for class or private instruction. New and elegant copy-books, 4 numbers, 36 pages; price 50 cents the set, or 15 cents per copy. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat Liberty. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

FRENCH OR SPANISH LANGUAGE.—TO let, without board, a furnished front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with gas, water, and privilege of bath-room. $7 per week, tuition included. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160, Times office.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS OR SECRETARY IN FOREIGN TRAVELS.—A European young lady, having had many years' experience in tuition, and who, besides being an eminent teacher in all branches of a classical education, French, German, Spanish, Italian and English, could also, in particular cases, fulfill the duties of a nurse, or those of a directress, at the head of a school or of a private establishment, wishes to reengage her services in a family of distinction. Liberal terms expected. Address MISS LINGUIST, care of MADAME COUTON, French Institute, No. 279 5th av., New York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools wishing to obtain the services of competent Teachers for any department, and Teachers wishing such engagements, should make immediate application. Teachers of Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 842 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., Times office.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS PRIVATE teacher in a family; will be required to teach English, French and Latin. The highest testimonials required as to character and capability. None but those experienced need apply—German preferred—at No. 84 East 16th st., for one week.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teach, wishes a situation during the Summer months in the country as governess, to teach Spanish and French. Apply at No. 38 East 35th-st.

S. C. BEECHER—YALE GRADUATE TEACHER, Layfayette-av., 3d door east of Clinton av., Brooklyn, will attend private pupils at their residence or his; 75 cents per lesson. Address, or call, as above.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 329 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Teachers wishing engagements in schools or families should forward their orders immediately. Teachers constantly wanted. Principals, trustees or parents introduced to experienced teachers. Tutors or governesses for all branches, and for any part of the Union, without charge. Send for circulars. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, in City and country, can obtain respectable, reliable and competent girls, or no charge, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 350 6th-av., one door above 22d-st. On hand, two smart German girls, speak French and English, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurses. Also, several smart Protestant girls, in various capacities. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COSBERT & CO'S., No 414 Broadway. Also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 19, 1858.
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for each of the above and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, cellar, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Centre-st.
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—[illegible] yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON MURRAY HILL.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family, with a furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms, in a first-class house on Murray Hill near 5th-av. Best of reference given and required. Address WARREN, Box No. 117 Times office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, AGREEABLY located, have a very pleasant room to spare, which they will let with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to single gentlemen, at No. 181 East 15th st., near Stuyvesant-square.

BOARDING—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 44 West Washington-place.

BOARDING.—NOS. 46, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting, if desired, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 73 State st.; convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—DELIGHTFUL rooms, fronting the Bay, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, fronting the Ferry.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING an elegant house in 16th-st., near 5th-av., desire to rent their second story,—three large rooms, with every convenience, on the floor. Also, two rooms on third floor, (all furnished,) to gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Address, with real name, Box No. 496, Post-Office.

VERY PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH or without full board, for quiet young gentlemen; also, several large rooms, well adapted for two that would like to room together. Every comfort of a home warranted, and the table the best the market affords. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at No. 85 East 13th st. Gas, bath, &c.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in suites or separate. House with all the modern improvements, on high ground and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence, and convenient by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City.

A HOME.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES, DEsiring a permanent home, can find the best of accommodations at No. 191 West 28th-st. The house is new brown-stone, and furnished newly throughout. Four or five lines of conveyances run within half a block, and every convenience and comfort that people can have in their own house may be had. Terms moderate.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with or without board; 6th-av. cars pass the door; or would let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

SUITE OF ROOMS WANTED—FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a respectable house and locality, for two ladies and a servant. Must be near some restaurant, and be so situated as to allow preferring breakfast and tea if desired. No less than three rooms would answer. Address PORTER, Box No. 121, Times office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SUMMER, AT Nos. 23 and 26 Essex-st., Jersey City, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. The most desirable rooms either for families or single gentlemen will be vacated early in June, and can now be secured.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, in a small private family, who occupy a first-class house at No. 126 West 29th-st. Families with children not objected to.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a very pleasant situation in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferry, can be had by addressing Box No. 1,799, New-York Post-Office. References given and required.

ROOM TO LET.—A FINE LARGE ROOM, IN A new house to one or more gentlemen, without board. The location is excellent. Address H., Box No. 106, at this office.

WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, two well-furnished rooms, with board. Dinner at six. Location below 23d-st. Address, stating terms, etc., C. H. D., Box No. 104 Times Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 91 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with or without full or partial board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

HOTELS.

ALLYN HOUSE—HARTFORD, CONN.—THE Allyn House is an entirely new structure, built of brick and free-stone; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is at the corner of Asylum and Trumbull sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt, State House, and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.
CHARLES DEVENSP, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 26. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER.—The magnificent property known as Woodland Park, (late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq.,) 45 minutes by railroad from Chambers-st., is now open for the reception of families and single gentlemen. The spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 20 acres of the highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated, on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river. Excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Commodious accommodations for horses and carriages. Cars and steamboat stop within three minutes' walk of the house; stages pass the gate every half hour. Apply or address WOODLAND PARK, 151st-st., Carmansville.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to accommodate gentlemen, or gentlemen and their families, with board for the Summer season, in the beautiful and healthy village of Tarrytown. The distance from the dépôt and steamboat-landing is one third of a mile. The rooms are in the best of order, and the table supplied with as good as the market affords. Apply to BENJ. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-st., near the Institute, North Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARDING AT RED BANK—With a respectable English family; can accommodate about eight; a family preferred; house close to landing; vegetable and fruit garden; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes; sea-water bathing, boating, &c.; country favorable to excursions and pic-nics; distance 25 miles; boat 25 cents; a cow will be kept. Address HOME, Box No. 3,058, New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora. Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.
A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A FINE FARM MANSION on the Hudson, at New-Paltz Landing, accessible by rail and boat; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. Terms moderate. A few select boarders taken. Apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 4 Appleton Building No. 346 Broadway, or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, N. Y.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN and one gentleman and wife can obtain rooms, with board, in a very desirable location within three minutes' walk from the Jersey City Ferry, N. J.; gas, water, and near the North River; quite retired; all the comforts of a home. Address O O. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 150, Times office.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—This splendid resort is now open for visitors. The public will find the water of these Springs the best in the State for the cure of all cutaneous diseases; also dyspepsia and general debility.
C. B NASH, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a farm-house within five minutes walk of Chappequa dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to J. G. HAVILAND, No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, to R. S. HAVILAND.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A LOCATION that is healthy, and accessible to the City, by a young gentleman. Address, with particulars, J., box No. 318, Post office.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, [illegible] park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing st-res. Manufactured by T. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE STOCK OF FANCY Dry Goods contained in basement No. 1 Cortlandt-st., corner of Broadway, consisting of Yankee Notions, Dress Trimmings and Hosiery, &c. The whole will be offered at a low figure, to a cash buyer. Apply on the premises.
J. MILTON SMITH, Assignee.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 18 [illegible], recently painted and papered throughout. Apply to [illegible], No. 186 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, A THREE-story and high basement house till 1st May next, at a very reasonable rent, to a good tenant, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 2,866, Post-Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 365 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 24th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE AMOUNT that a similar house would rent for in New-York, to let Nos 408 and 412 Henry-st., Brooklyn, being very pleasantly located, and four churches within one block, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements, gas and gas fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Apply to J. H. FIELD, corner 17th-st. and 2d-av., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 206 WEST 20th-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds; has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, &c.; family going to break up housekeeping, consequently will be rented very low—not more than $600 per annum. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the house, or of H. M. COOL, No. 123 West st., corner Dey-st.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 23 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies, or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS—To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage; situated foot of 27th and 28th-sts., North River. Apply to WM. H. RIBLEY, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 48 10th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL 1ST of May next, a four-story, English basement, situated in 19th-st. It is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements; and to a good tenant, a private family only, will be let low. Apply to E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 33 Nassau-st.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 342 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story and basement house No. 171 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, containing three parlors and twelve sleeping rooms, replete with every modern convenience; it is one of the best built houses in the City, and will be sold at a bargain. Also the lot adjoining, 25x100 feet. Apply to PIKE & GALPIN,
Counselors-at-Law, No. 193 Broadway.

CLASON'S POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—For sale, about 300 acres of land on Clason's Point, with very extensive frontage on the East River; the place is remarkable for its salubrity and beauty, and is distant 10 miles from Madison-square, New-York; it adjoins the Ludlow estate. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pearl-st., or BRADISH JOHNSON, executor, No. 96 Front-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS NOS. 100 AND 101 PRESIDENT-st., Brooklyn. Apply to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SUBSTANTIAL, well built, brick or stone front, three-story and attic high stoop house, on full lot, anywhere between Broadway and 6th-av. A lease lot, with privileges of renewal, would not be objected to. Address D. S. Y., Box No. 1,675, Post-Office, stating location, lowest price, and terms of payment.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY for sale at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. That valuable mill property and timber land, in Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., 135 miles or five hours from this city. It consists of about 486 acres, the greater part of it covered with a large growth of heavy timber, suitable for sawing; the bark is valuable and can be sold at tanneries within one-eighth of a mile; a valuable water power supplied from Calkin's Creek, which can be increased extensively. It is one mile from the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, (the Delaware River running between it and the farm; the close proximity of the river to the timber renders it easy to make rafts for transport to the Philadelphia market. It is 2½ miles from Cochecton Station, at which persons visiting the place should stop by the mail train at 8 A. M., or at Narrowsburg by the express train at 6 A. M.
The buildings consist of a good two-story house with kitchen and woodhouse attached. Also, four other dwellings for the employes of the place, one new store, one new coachmaker's shop, smith shop with trip hammer driven by water power, barns, &c., &c., a grist mill 40 years in operation, (known as Young's mills,) two saw-mills, all in working order. Terms of sale: 10 ℔ cent on the day of sale, 15 ℔ cent on the 1st of July, when possession will be given, 25 ℔ cent on the 12th day of August, 1858, the balance on bond and mortgage. The stock, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, and a fine pair of working oxen, farm wagons, farming tools, household furniture, &c., will be sold the same day. For further information, inquire of Major Thompson, No. 27 Wooster-st., New York City; of Rev. Thomas Mack, Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., or R. S. Cushman, No. 376 Broadway, Albany.
It is estimated that the timber and bark on the place will pay the whole amount that the farm will sell for, as it will be sold positively on the day without any reservation whatever, by order of the heirs of John Thompson, deceased.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 150 acres of land, situate about four miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York. This farm is within a half hour's ride of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and one hour's ride by cars to the City of New-York. There is a handsome ridge of land near the centre of the same, and adjoining "Lake Alexander," a sheet of water of about one mile in circumference, about one third of which is bounded by this farm. It is well watered, and has abundance of fruit. In a good neighborhood, and is for sale cheap.
For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons: A. M. C. SMITH, Esq., American Express Co.; BENSON B. SMITH, No. 4 Broad-st., New York, or to JACOB S. ODELL, executor, Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 486 acres heavy timber. For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York Times and New-York Tribune on Mondays and Thursdays.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 80 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO THE GENTLEMEN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—A Mass Meeting will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY, June 7, where all who desire to better their condition should attend and enroll their names as members of the great Reunion now taking place, and by so doing you will soon be enabled to assume and maintain the same position we held previous to the late reductions taking place.
CHARLES McCARTHY, President.
THOS. CARLILE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 7, at noon. Subject—The most Economical Method of Renovating Worn-out Land. The Small Fruits continued; and The Mud and Shells of our salt rivers and bays as Manure. Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited. Admission is always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE JOURNEYMEN LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.—A Mass Meeting of the Trade will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 2[illegible] Centre st. All those who have not enrolled their names are requested to come and do so; particularly those working for manufacturing stores.
G. HILLIARD, President.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY, June 7, at 7½ P. M. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
WILLIAM W. HELLIKER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, IN EVERY COLOR, GRAINED AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.—Parties about removing to the country would consult their interest before purchasing elsewhere to call and examine the stock of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, at the old established manufactory No. 436 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed, and orders promptly executed. Take down the address. J. B. PRESHER.

A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF BLACK-WALNUT, cottage, and children's bedsteads, cribs, &c., entirely new styles, unsurpassed in this City, of the best materials and workmanship. Mattresses of all kinds made to order, and for sale very cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 434 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail [illegible].
WARREN WARD, No. 27 Canal-st., (old No. 22), four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 367 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN Rye, Westchester County, 25 miles from New-York, and 1½ miles from Rye Dépôt, consisting of [illegible] good land, one half meadow, an excellent garden, filled with every variety of flowers and the choicest kinds of small fruit, namely, dwarf pears, [illegible], blackberries, cranberries, &c., &c.; also, a large variety of choice grapes, a good apple orchard, and a fine variety of choice Fall pears, peaches, plums, &c. There is a good house, with eight rooms and kitchen, a new barn, good well, and a never-failing spring of soft water on the premises. The horse, cow, pigs, poultry, wagon, furniture, &c., will be sold with the place. The place is handsomely located in a good neighborhood, convenient to three churches, and within half a mile of Rye beach. Will be sold very low. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. N. HUBBARD, on the premises, or of VINCENT COLLINS & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.
The house, three minutes' walk from dépôt, is finished with every convenience, contains dining-room, with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms, laundry and kitchen, and large bath-room; gas and water in the house; stable, with room for coachman, [illegible], &c.; grounds [illegible] acres, under high cultivation, with varieties of choice fruits and grapes in abundance.
Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 61 Dey-st., New-York; or address P. O. Box No. 183, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on high ground at Tremont, one of the Railroad Stages from the Harlem steamboat drive near the place. The House has 9 rooms, double parlors, with marble mantels and oak doors. Garden and [illegible] acre of ground nicely cultivated. Cost over $3,000. Will now be sold cheap, and but little cash required. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 10 Wall-st., Commissioner for all the States.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWARK, N. J., within twelve minutes' walk of the railroad station, comprising about four acres, situated near the road to South Orange, on an elevation overlooking a beautiful landscape of twelve miles in every direction, including New-York and Brooklyn; the lawn is tastefully laid out, and shaded with large cherry and other trees, with grape vines and small fruit trees in abundance—for sale or exchange for other property. Inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway. GEO. S. GRANNISS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market or Centre-st. Dépôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $6,500. For particulars, inquire of W. J. McNAYRE, near Centre-st. Dépôt, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH GOTHIC cottage and eight lots of land within half an hour's ride of Fulton Ferry. The house contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and scullery on first floor; good cellar underneath, and four bedrooms on second floor. The garden is tastefully laid out; a magnificent grape arbor, large stable, &c. Situated at Greenfield, near Flatbush. Price $5,000. Terms very easy. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 167 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 489 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOUR very desirable double two-story houses, at low rents. Houses new and in complete order, with beautiful lawns in front, and gardens in rear; one hour from Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 25 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated, near the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Maiden-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 128 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEAT COTTAGES AT FORDHAM, on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from the City Hall, pleasantly located, five minutes from the dépôt. Rent $150 and $200. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 21 Broadway, room No. 11.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, with choice fruits of all kinds, half a mile from dépôt. Inquire of Z. NEWELL, No. 3 Nassau-st., or DENNIS VALENTINE, adjoining.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (25 pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, in brocade silk, for sale, only used a short time, and is one of the most valuable instruments to be found, both in tone and elegance of finish, the back being finished same as the front; four round corners, superb carved legs, magnificent carvings in relief, of acorns, plums, pears, grapes, dolphins, &c., rich artistic scolloped bottom all round, rich pearl keys constructed with the arch braces, grand repeating action, harmonic bridge and dolce pedal, [illegible] richly set, made expressly for the owner by the best City makers, and warranted. Can be seen and fully tested at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace. Also for sale, some elegant rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: suits [illegible] pieces, etagere, centre table, made by Roux, and are solid rosewood. Also, two extra size French plate mantel mirrors, size of plate 68x86, rich ornamental frames in fine order. All of the above will be sold at a positive sacrifice for cash, separately or together, and boxed for shipping if desired. Apply, for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $75, $100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150, and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, moved, boxed, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.
From the New-York Evangelist.
The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVE removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.
THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6⅔, 6¾ and 7 octaves, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $50, $60, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7⅓ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of [illegible] own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SIX BEAUTIFUL SUPERIOR TONED 7 octave, round corner, heavy moulding Piano-fortes, two with carved legs and scolloped bottoms, [illegible] material, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice, $225, $250, $260. Apply at No. 35 6th-av.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES—SQUARE AND BOUDOIR, with or without Eolian; Melodeons, and Harmoniums, new and second-hand, for sale or to let, at reduced rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.	WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.	DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.		DANDELION COFFEE.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the purest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, can always be had. Country merchants, up-town residents, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them the cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries [illegible],
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., [illegible].

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, OOLONG, in chests and half chests. The best [illegible] for many years. For sale by J. & W. GREEN,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 200 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GREEN,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 200 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. E. Banks, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.

The entire balance of the stock in trade Of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Sale positive without the least reserve.

For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.

STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Sig. G. P. Bandinelli's last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, works of art, &c., consisting of group of Shepherdess, [illegible] Canova, Madonna after Murillo, Fidelity, Innocence, &c.; large and splendid assortment of marble statuary under glass shades; Diana, group of the Three Graces, Comedy and Tragedy, Venus in shell, Four Seasons, Bacchus and Ariadne, Flemish Cupid, Venus after Jambolina; a great many other classical figures and groups, large assortment of agate Bardiglio, yellow Sienna, Braccan, Medici, Roman, Grecian and Hebe vases, from four inches to seven feet high, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, halls, mantels, &c.; antique card tables, with solid leaves, Pompeii and Herculaneum urns, flower vases, groups of animals, and a great many other fancy articles; also, Bohemian ware, China, &c. Sale without reserve. Purchasers, desirous of removing their goods out of the City, can have them packed by a suitable person at a small expense. Also, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian vases, never before exhibited in this country.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, AUCTIONEER.

For the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Ships, &c., &c. (in the Merchants' Exchange,) has this day established himself at No. 31 Exchange-place.

He will also buy and sell stocks at the Board of Brokers, strictly on commission; negotiate notes and other securities, and attend to the sale of real estate at private sale; also, to the leasing of houses, stores, &c., and the collection of rents. Money loaned and borrowed.

Refers by permission to [illegible] Haggerty & Co., [illegible] Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, [illegible] Jas. M. Halsted, Esq., President American Ins. Co., [illegible] Henry H. Smythe, Esq., of Messrs. Smythe, Evitt & Cooper, [illegible] Bayard, Esq., of Messrs. F. Skinner & Co.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Store No. 230 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) June 8, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large 4-story residence No. 48 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz: In the basement are tapestry carpets, walnut extension table, [illegible] chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver plated tea-sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house. The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, [illegible] centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, [illegible] figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, [illegible] meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcase, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention. In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, psyche glasses, [illegible] cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c. The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

Lindsley & Shattuck, Auctioneers.

[illegible] WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) [illegible] house No. 70 West 28th-st., all the furniture [illegible] house. [illegible] velvet carpets, three [illegible] rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade [illegible] classical groups, rich embroidered lace [illegible] curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses; easy [illegible] and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil-paintings, [illegible] gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys [illegible] ladies' work table, music cabinets, together [illegible] variety of works of art and decorations [illegible] to mention. [illegible] superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, [illegible] cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair [illegible] spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, [illegible] stories are furnished with fine mahogany [illegible] double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

J. W. Forter, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Wilton and Velvet Carpets, French [illegible] Oil Paintings, solid silver-ware, articles of [illegible] THIS DAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at [illegible] residence No. 240 14th st., near 8th-av., will be sold to [illegible] bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture [illegible] consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved [illegible] covered in satin, made to order, and of the most [illegible] kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables [illegible] marble tops to match; elegantly-carved [illegible] etageres with heavy French plate glass doors; [illegible] superior oil-paintings by distinguished artists [illegible] French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent [illegible] 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich [illegible] brocade window curtains; heavy lace do.; [illegible] rosewood secretary book-case; solid and richly-carved [illegible] extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut [illegible] silver-ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl [illegible] and costly china vases, clocks, &c., &c. [illegible] chamber furniture, containing an extensive [illegible] in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, [illegible] mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair [illegible] cloths, &c., &c.

Adrian H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF STOCKS AND [illegible] THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at [illegible] Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first-class [illegible] will be offered, embracing some of the oldest [illegible] companies in New-York. For full particulars, [illegible] Journal of Commerce, News, Express, Courier and Herald, [illegible] catalogues, which can be obtained at the office [illegible] Broad-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, [illegible]

Geo. Levitson, Auctioneer.

[illegible] PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, [illegible] o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 291 [illegible] consisting of beautiful landscapes, rich figure [illegible] pieces, sporting and cattle do., scripture and [illegible] do., sunset and moonlight views, Summer and [illegible] Also a lot of rare old paintings, by the first [illegible] all of which will be sold without reserve. Terms [illegible]

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

[illegible] NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, [illegible] &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, [illegible] o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl st. By BARTLETT [illegible] a large and general assortment of best ware, [illegible] dealers and country buyers, and worthy their [illegible] Goods well packed.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

[illegible] DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 [illegible] corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales [illegible] Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and [illegible] bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY [illegible] See catalogue.

[illegible] NOTICE.—A FAMILY, WISHING TO [illegible] an auction, will sell at private sale, their parlor [illegible] furniture, which is nearly new, at a great [illegible] Rosewood parlor suites in satin cover, [illegible] carved rosewood piano, 7-octave; [illegible] carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; carpets, [illegible] variety of articles useful to genteel house-keepers. Call at convenience before Friday, 11th inst. [illegible] West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] WANTED—AS LANDLORD OF [illegible] Hill Water-Cure and Hotel, Northampton, [illegible] who will invest sufficient capital in the Real Estate [illegible] belonging to the institution to secure his interest in [illegible] Already doing a business of from $17,000 to [illegible] per annum, and as unparalleled in beauty of location, [illegible] is too extensive and responsible for one to manage, [illegible] and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his [illegible] the Medical department of the Institution. Call [illegible] or address the proprietor. H. HALSTED, M. D.

[illegible] PATENT RIGHTS OF A MACHINE [illegible] splitting kindling-wood, newly patented, and [illegible] by competent judges superior in every respect [illegible] any other now in use, will be disposed of at reasonable [illegible] terms for purchasers, by the subscriber. Call [illegible] the machine in operation, and judge for yourselves.

WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS,

Empire Kindling-Wood Depot, No. 74 East 20th-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE IS now offered to a business man with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000, in one of the best businesses in the country, already established—an extension, an increase of business, the sole reasons for a partner. For further particulars, address B. J. A., Box No. 511, Worcester, Mass.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN everyway reliable, of good business habits and general acquaintance, would like to make an engagement as employee, where after a time capital would find a desirable investment. Principals address JOHN HOWARD, at this office, with particulars.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN, 36 YEARS of age, of 15 years' good medical and surgical practice in an inland city, wishes to form a partnership with some older physician in Brooklyn or New-York. The best of references given. Address obtained by calling at this office, or address H. L. B., Box No. 153.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of C. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHTS FOR SALE or exchange for property, or any available securities, [illegible] BOGUE'S Patent Car-Brake. Particulars given and model may be seen at D. H. SOUTHWICK'S office, No. 61 Chambers-st., first floor, rear office.

CAPITALISTS.—A VERY RARE AND UNdoubtedly safe chance is offered to invest from one to twenty thousand dollars in a new invention at one [illegible] and more per cent., can be seen in operation at No. 161 Elm st. S. CLARKE.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or $30,000 in the Banking business, in a large Western City, the business being well established. Good references required. Address Box No. 2,561, with name and place for interview.

RARE CHANCE—$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS desirable real estate to exchange for any kind of merchandise. Address F., No. 112 Lovejoy's Hotel.

OILS.

[illegible] EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Thos. Stout, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Henry Clews, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.	E. W. Mason, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,

Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Bought and sold on Commission.

Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.

We have reliable and prompt correspondents in every part of the Union and the British Provinces, and are prepared to make collections at the lowest rates.

Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

REFERENCES:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.
James Barnes, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Edward Haight, President of Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. J. Phelps & Bliss.
Peter Cooper.

BOSTON:

Wm. Thomas, President of the Webster Bank.
Benj. E. Bates, President of the Bank of Commerce.
Nourse, Mason & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. Williams, President. H. Jenkins, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kissam & Taylor.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Genesee Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 12, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury, as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

Executive Office, Minnesota,
St. Paul, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 12, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company,
New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
James S. Slutter, Secretary pro. tem.
New-York, May 29, 1858.

Office Williamsburg Gas Light Co.,
Brooklyn, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. P. BLODGET, Secretary.

Office of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. Engs, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. Miles, }
I. T. Smith, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on real estate, in this City or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 31 Exchange place.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first-class property, $20,000, $12,500, $5,000, and $1,500. Inquire of J. O. KEAUGH, No. 15 Beekman-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on City property only. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Chas. Burrall Hoffman, } J. S. Cronise,
Malcolm Campbell, } John Gibson.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 46 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER — Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS AND MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RODEWALD & WINTERHOFF, For the purchase and sale of Foreign Exchange, as Brokers. Office, No. 46 Exchange-place.

ADOLF RODEWALD,
New-York, June 2, 1858. ALBERT WINTERHOFF.

People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 4 per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable on and after Monday, the 5th of July next.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of July next inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
Jersey City, June 5, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York, June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 26, 1858.

Office Citizens' Fire Insurance Company,
June 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank, New-York, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Henry Beeckman, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 72 CHATHAM-st.—Advances made on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, and other merchandise of every description and to any amount. Business strictly confidential, and all goods covered by insurance. Merchants and others needing temporary assistance will do well to call at the Old Established Jewelry Store, No. 72 Chatham-st. No loan-office signs about the premises. H. S. HERTS, SR.,

Real Estate Agent and Broker.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,

No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,

General Agents for the celebrated

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,

Manufactured by

G. A. LILLIENDAHL,

No. 61 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $10 to $3,000.

JULY 4, 1776.

FIREWORKS.

PETER TIERS,

No. 42 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,

No. 237 Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other

MOWING MACHINES.

Depot in New-York.

SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Berry, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. B. Layfield, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY THE STEAMSHIP NASHVILLE FOR CHARLESTON.—This ship having unavoidably been prevented from departing on Saturday, 5th inst., her freight was transferred to the steamer MARION, Captain Foster, which left yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

Shippers by the NASHVILLE will please take notice of the change and transfer their insurances to the MARION.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 9.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston We'day, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY .... July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY .... July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT ...... June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL ...... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $130; 2d cabin, $80; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $80; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858—THE FIRST class side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL FOR $30.—The splendid screw steamers

GLASGOW, Capt Goodwin, sails on Saturday, June 12.
NEW-YORK, Capt McMillan, sails on Saturday, July 10.

Cabin Passage, $75; Steerage, $30—found with cooked Provisions. For passage, apply to HOLMAN & WILKIE, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 23d instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams, Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Morristown Express—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

Millburn Accommodation—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race course or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 88 South st., corner Pine.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for disease, &c. of the Sexual System,) and of Professor [illegible] of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 31 [illegible], [illegible] house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and [illegible]. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 4 to 8 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the General Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotence, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. [illegible], corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 8 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be open by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 489 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE—Infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, may be taken at this season of the year with the greatest benefit. Its well-known qualities in purifying the blood, and for curing scrofulous and cutaneous eruptions, have induced many attempts to imitate this article. To prevent disappointment and insure a satisfactory result, ask for SANDS' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 12 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted privately on diseases. Twenty-eight years in his present specialty, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City and Paris, enables him to cure nervous debility. The victims of misplaced confidence, by applying to him, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. See Dr. C.'s diploma from the New-York Medical College, in his office, where all in need of medical or surgical aid can apply with the certainty of meeting with a physician of experience. Charges moderate.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Hiementhly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 82 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,

NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION FOR extracting teeth without pain, which is neither unpleasant nor injurious—the only method whereby the mitigation or absence of pain is effected. Sets of teeth inserted from $8 to $50. Dr. EAGLETON,

No. 2?? Canal st., near Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

COAL.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAN & CHILD,

COTTON BROKERS,

No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York,

EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 18c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF decorating glass to resemble China or Sevres vases. All the materials for sale, boxes containing two vases, and every article required, from $1 to $5. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Goods carefully packed for the country trade, at the old stand. Potichomanie Emporium, 303 Broadway.

BOTTLES—100 GROSS FOR SODA WATER, Porter, Ale, Lager-bier and Brown Stout, just arrived and for sale by ANDREW ROSS,

Druggists' Glass Warehouse, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & OWENS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by the death of Mr. Daniel S. Owens. The remaining partners having associated with them HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON and CHARLES S. LANGDON, will continue the business under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of BRIGHTLY, WATERS & CO., was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 14th of May last, Mr. BRIGHTLY retiring from the firm. The business of Photographing on Wood, by PRICE'S PATENT PROCESS, and engraving, in all its branches, is continued at the old stand, No. 90 Fulton-st., (up stairs) by WATERS & CO.

New-York, June 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD KING IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and [illegible] mattresses, &c., &c.

LYON & GOODNOW, No. 4?? Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] ANTOINETTE BURRE, Plaintiff, against [illegible] Orville G. Jones, [illegible] Andrew Carrigan, [illegible] Banking Association, [illegible] Benjamin Newkirk, Daniel Dodge, John [illegible] Jacob S. Abrams, John G. Johnson, [illegible] Benjamin F. [illegible] Lewis Francis, Cyrus H. Loutrel, [illegible] Joseph Wilde, John Bradford, Daniel Tracy, [illegible] Lemuel Bangs, Abraham [illegible] Moody, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 14 Wall st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 29, 1858.

BARRETT & [illegible],
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my31-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JANE ANN SATTERLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN B. HOLMES and ADA his wife, James H. Yates, Executor, &c., of the last will and testament of Andrew Yates, deceased, Joseph B. Hope, George B. [illegible], Anthony [illegible], Dennis De Courcey and Anna Maria Holmes, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint of JANE ANN SATTERLEE, plaintiff, which was filed in the Albany County Clerk's office, February 17, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Dow's Buildings, in the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

my24-law6wM JAMES E. SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted by the trustees of the Rockwell Land Company at a meeting held on the 20th day of April, 1858, the shareholders in said association are hereby notified to meet at the office of Rockwell & Co., No. [illegible], Chicago, on the 23d day of June next, at [illegible] o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the final disposition of the property of said Company, and closing the affairs of the association; or, in case the said association is continued, to consider as to the amendment of the articles of the association in relation to the number of the trustees, the mode of their appointment, the number of shares into which the property of the association shall be divided, the form of the certificates, the time of holding the annual and other meetings of the members of the association, and the place of keeping the books of the Company, and any other matter which may be presented to said meeting.

W. H. BROWN,
J. B. F. RUSSELL,
C. W. ROCKWELL,
J. A. ROCKWELL,
DIXWELL LATHROP, } Trustees.

Chicago, May 1, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. [illegible].

HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, } Executors.

d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated, New-York, May [illegible], 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, } Administrators.

m31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL C. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated—New-York, March 8, 1858.

mh15-law6mM DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 113 8th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Printed Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 3 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 25 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.

E. H. RAE, No. 15 William-st., room No. 28.

Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSMENT ON SECOND-AVENUE.

Owners of property, opposed to an assessment on the whole extent of the Avenue from Harlem River to Houston-st., for opening said Avenue from 128th-st. to Harlem River, should send in their objections, without delay, to the Commissioners, No. 280 Broadway, room [illegible], as the time for so doing expires on Monday next, the 7th inst.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av. and 79th st., until June 8th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June [illegible], which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered, whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., as fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals, or they will be rejected.

The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile, or one inch wide beyond the end of the tile proper, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars need cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting closely to the tile.

The amount required for the present season will be as follows:

400,000 with an orifice of 1½ square inches.
125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.
30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.

And an equal number of collars for each size.

Note.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
New-York, May 27, 1858. Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., to take into consideration the petitions of the following persons, viz: Augustus Heidelberger, W. B. McCready, Ludolph Gaener, John-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Daniel W. Teller, Wm. Hoop-Flaman, James Smith, S. B. Kingston, C. Duffy, Cassius Proctor, Agent; E. Mills, and the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. STEPHENS,
WM. TUCKER. } Committee.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 18th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st, 2d, and [illegible] Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise [illegible] lineal feet of brick sewers; 6,330 feet of 18-inch, [illegible] feet of 15-inch, 13,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

Also—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and [illegible], in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,260 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,360 feet of 24-inch, 7,425 feet of 18-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and [illegible] feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, [illegible] Halsey Building, No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately.

JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.

Dated Brooklyn, May 24, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. [illegible], in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, can trot his mile in 3m. 20s. Also, a Black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WANTED—A SOUND AND GENTLE HORSE, OF about 8 years old. Must be of good size, fair looking, to stand without tying, and suitable for all work. Wanted at a bargain, or not at all. Address, stating terms, &c., B. C. A., box No. 152, Times office.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALBOW, No. 436 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.—Weather Report for May.—The positions of the mercury were made at 6 o'clock A. M. from a thermometer hanging on the north side of the main building, (of Bloomingdale Asylum,) which stands on high ground on One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Day.	Ab. mer.	Day.	Ab. mer.	Day.	Ab. mer.
1	[illegible]	12	57	23	46
2	[illegible]	13	53	24	56
3	[illegible]	14	51	25	56
4	[illegible]	15	55	26	55
5	[illegible]	16	51	27	49
6	[illegible]	17	45	28	40
7	[illegible]	18	45	29	51
8	[illegible]	19	46	30	49
9	[illegible]	20	50	31	49
10	[illegible]	21	49		52
11	[illegible]	22	[illegible]		

The weather of the entire month of May was of a very uncertain character, unless, indeed, so much of the uncertainty prevailed as to constitute it a decided certainty, the rain of one day being certain to be succeeded by the rain of another day, which was varied [illegible] the diurnal periods, when overhanging [illegible] still prevailed as if to keep us apprised of the [illegible] intent of the rain to visit us again.

During the night of the 11th we had some thunder and lightning, which, it was promised, would cause the cherries to blast, and upon examination we found that some of the buds had been destroyed, either from the peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere or other attending cause, but as the trees blossomed very full, we look, in the exuberance of our hopes—sun permitting—for increased perfection in the uninjured portion, that will more than compensate for the loss.

The morning of the 19th opened very fine, but very soon changed its character.

The 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th were attended with a great growth of vegetation, the mercury rising rapidly on the 21st, and the fine weather of these four days was only compensated by slight showers.

It certainly rained more or less on 21 of the first 27 days of the month and some assert even more. On the morning (31st) the weather was very fine and has so continued until now; the different plantings of grain seeming to vie with each other for precedence.

The grass is very heavy and other crops look well, and the apple trees, as many of them, are literally teeming with young fruit.

I have been desired by several persons to give the indications of the rain gauge, which I will endeavor to do hereafter, and only regret that its valuable services should have passed unheeded the last two months.

Yours respectfully,
M. DAME,
Warden.

June 4, 1858.

[Advertisement.]
Important to Bank Officers and Bankers.—Office of Gwynne & Day's Bank Note Register, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, June 4, 1858. We shall feel under special obligations to all bank officers and bankers, if they will forward to us at the earliest moment any changes in banks, or any information of importance appertaining to banks. New counterfeits, altered or spurious notes sent us by mail, will be returned promptly, after copying a proper description for publication. Persons desiring specimen copies of the Bank Note Register can obtain them gratis by addressing Gwynne & Day, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Two Loves and a Life.—This is certainly one of the prettiest and chastest dramas in the English language, and we are gratified to see that it is produced at Barnum's Museum to-night in a style of superiority befitting its excellence. Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan, who is engaged to play Ruth Ravenscar, is a popular and finished actress. She will do the part justice. This afternoon "The Golden Farmer" is to be performed. Genin's famous $1,000 prize medal of the Central Park is attracting great attention at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]
LIGHTNING RODS.
A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings, their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]
Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Gwynne & Day's Bank Note Register and Detector of Counterfeits gives a lower quotation of bank notes than any similar publication. Messrs. Gwynne & Day purchase all bank notes at the rates quoted in their paper. Office, No. 12 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 378 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

TWO BRAVE SAVED—SIX LIVES LOST.

Friday afternoon four men, named Henry Chapin, John Beams, [illegible] Scott, and Wm. Paterson, took a sail-boat at Penny Bridge and proceeded to the lower Bay on a fishing excursion. The day passed pleasantly until they started for home at about 6 o'clock, when a fresh wind commenced blowing from off shore, and after encountering great difficulty, they [illegible] about 8 o'clock. Here, when within half a mile of the landing place, a sudden squall capsized the boat, and the occupants were for some time left struggling in the water. They finally succeeded in reaching the boat, which was bottom-up, and clung to it for life. The wind increased, and drifted them into the Bay, towards the Narrows. They had floated in this manner for nearly three hours, when Beams said he could hold out no longer, slipped off into the water, a wave washed over him, and that was the last seen of him by his companions. Another hour passed, when Scott and Chapin gave out and dropped into the water and immediately sunk. Mr. Paterson, though quite exhausted, still managed to keep hold of the boat, and floated for another hour, until near the light-house at Fort Hamilton, when fortunately a boat belonging to the lighthouse, came near enough to him to hear his cries for help. When rescued, he had been in the water five hours, and was so exhausted that he fainted, and an hour elapsed before he was restored sufficiently to tell what had occurred.

Mr. Paterson is a jeweler on Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue.

Mr. Beams was a wheelwright on Third-avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. Scott was a machinist, and lived on Twenty-second-street.

Mr. Chapin lived on Third-avenue.

The persons drowned all leave families. The bodies have not been recovered.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a sail-boat containing three men, named Jeremiah Elliott, Charles Reeves and John Ross, all of the Seventeenth Ward, was capsized by a sudden squall in the East River, off the Tenth-street Ferry-slip, Greenpoint, and all on board were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered. Ross was a brass-finisher, and resided at No. 160 Graham-avenue, where he leaves a family. The other two were single men.

Brooklyn Items.

One Hundred and Sixty-three Additions to Mr. Beecher's Church.—Yesterday the crowd at Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church was even larger than it usually is—hundreds were obliged to leave for lack of seats. It was Communion Sabbath, and it was known that there would be a large number admitted to the Church on profession of faith. The pulpit was ornamented with bouquets of flowers. On the platform beside his son sat the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher. The first five rows of pews in front of the pulpit were surrendered to the new members—163 in all. Of these some 25 were from other churches. The ordinance of baptism by immersion Mr. Beecher had lately administered to 14. It was administered by sprinkling to 80 yesterday. After the reception of the new members, Mr. Beecher delivered a sermon intended for their special encouragement, from the words: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." After sermon an invitation was given to all Christians, without regard to [illegible] denomination, or whether members of [illegible], to partake of the Lord's Supper. [illegible] It was just a month [illegible] this Church.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a small sail-boat, containing two boys, upset in the North River near the Jersey City [illegible]. The boys clung to the boat and drifted up the river with the tide. A boat put out to their assistance from a schooner, but the boys refused to desert their vessel, and continued with it until they drifted against the Paterson Pier, where they landed in safety.

Important Movement Among the Firemen.—At a meeting of the Board of officers of the Northern District Fire Department on Friday evening last, the following ordinance passed by the Board of Fire Commissioners was read and unanimously approved:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of each and every fireman to prevent boys or disorderly characters from congregating in or about the place of deposit of their various apparatus, and no person will be allowed hereafter to meet or assemble in any of the houses connected with this Department other than members and exempt members, or persons over eighteen years of age, introduced by members of the Company so visited, who shall be responsible for their conduct during such visits. It shall also be the duty of such firemen to see that good order is preserved in and about the houses occupied by their respective Companies, and to prevent any persons from congregating on the walks in front of the houses of their said apparatus.

Sec. 2. In going to or returning from a fire, or an alarm of fire, the drag rope shall be the proper place for the firemen, except the officers in command, and it shall be their duty to prevent all boys and noisy or improper persons from taking hold of the rope. And no person other than a member, or exempt member of the department, shall be allowed to take the tongue or tiller or have any command of any apparatus. Each and every officer in command of a company, shall be held responsible for his actions while exercising command over any fire apparatus, or for any wilful neglect or violation of any of the duties incumbent upon him.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each and every company, on an alarm of fire being given, to proceed with all due diligence, and by the direct route, to the fire or to the place where the said alarm originated, unless otherwise directed by an Engineer, avoiding all lying-in-waits, or any departure from their usual route, either in going or returning, for the purpose of racing with any other company.

Sec. 4. Any officer or member of the Fire Department who shall violate any of the ordinances relative to the Fire Department, or who shall wilfully or knowingly consent to, or assist in any violation of the same, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion from the Fire Department. And any company so found guilty of a violation of any of the ordinances of the Fire Department shall be liable to be disbanded.

Francis McAvoy, a resident of North Southstreet, having read in the papers that lager-bier was not intoxicating, tried the experiment on Friday night last. After partaking of the sixth glass he went home and stabbed his wife in several places about the neck and chest, but fortunately without doing serious injury. Francis was arrested and committed to the cells. He says that if lager-bier is not intoxicating it is capable of getting a man into a bad scrape. He is willing to swear now that lager-bier is very exhilarating.

Funeral of Ex-Alderman O'Neil.—The funeral of Ex-Alderman O'Neil, of the Second Ward, took place yesterday afternoon. The services took place in the St. James Roman Catholic Church, and the remains were interred at Flatbush. The Mayor, a number of Aldermen and Ex-Aldermen were among the large concourse of citizens who attended the funeral.

Pickpockets in Church.—A Miss Rice, of Lansingburg, N. Y., while attending Plymouth Church, yesterday afternoon, had a gold watch and chain stolen from her person. The thief escaped.

The case was submitted to the Jury at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Jury came in and rendered a verdict of *manslaughter in the third degree*, much to the astonishment of everybody.

The Case of Thomas Kelly.—Thos. Kelly is indicted for killing his wife, a few weeks ago, at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, and at the conclusion of the above case he was arraigned for trial. A Jury was impannelled without much difficulty, when the Court adjourned till to-day.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—The new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum building, recently erected on Bedford-avenue, will be formally opened next Monday. The building, and ground upon which it stands, cost about $40,000, all but $11,000 of which has been paid.

A house at the corner of Van Brunt and Sullivan streets, was damaged by fire, Saturday morning last, to the extent of $50.

A child of James Cox, residing at the corner of Bridge and York streets, was severely injured, Saturday, by falling into an unprotected area way.

A little son of Francis Wood, corner of Vine and Columbia streets, was accidentally smothered in bed on Friday night last. Coroner Redding held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

Mortality.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 29th day of May to the 5th day of June, 1858: Men, 14; women, 15; boys, 26; girls, 30; males, 50; females, 45.

Diseases.—Apoplexy, 3; bronchitis, 2; casualties, 1; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 4; consumption, 9; convulsions infantile, 8; croup, 3; debility infantile, 1; dropsy, 1; dropsy in head, 1; dyspepsia, 1; enlargement of the heart, 1; bilious fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; fracture of ribs, 1; disease of heart, 2; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 2; inflammation of lungs, 7; fracture of skull, 1; marasmus infantile, 4; measles, 7; premature birth, 3; scrofula, 1; small-pox, 11; stillborn, 7; tumor, 1. Total, 95.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 36; 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5 years, 13; 5 to 10 years, 7; 10 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 6; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 7; 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 1. Total, 95.

Nativities.—British America, 1; England, 3; Germany, 5; Ireland, 11; Scotland, 1; United States, 72. Total, 95.
W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.
Health Department, Brooklyn, June 5, 1858.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5.

$3,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	90½	50	Harlem R. R. pref.	33½
17,000	do	90½	15	Sixth-av. R. R.	110
1,000	Virginia 6s	93½	650	Reading Railroad	44½
4,000	do	93	100	do s30	44
1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	95½	600	do	44¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	500	do s30	43¾
10,000	do b60	84½	200	do b30	44½
6,000	do	84½	600	do	44
500	California St. 7s	86	100	do s5	44
30,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89½	31	New-Jersey R. R.	133
5,000	E. R. Cvt. B. '71	40½	315	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21½
2,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	32	50	do s30	21½
6,000	do	31½	130	do	22
5,000	do	31½	20	M. S. & N. I. P. S. b30	45½
2,000	C. & R. I. Bds.	92	120	do	45
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3 m.	102	50	do	44¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 1 m. Bds.	64	20	do	44¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	103	100	do s10	44
10	Marine Bank	90	50	do	44
5	Bank of Republic	110	25	Panama Railroad	107½
75	Del. & H. C. Co.	106½	157	Gal. & Chi. R.	86
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	73	150	do	85½
13	do	72½	50	do	85¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	84½	50	do b60	86
7	do	84¼	1000	Cl. & Tol. R.	36
350	do s0	84	200	do s30	34½
170	do	84½	300	Chic. & Rock I. R.	73½
50	do b30	84½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	26
50	do b30	84½	350	do	25½
250	do	84	25	do b30	25½
150	do	83¾	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	5½
110	Erie Railroad	18	110	do	5½
200	do	18½	25	do	5¾
100	Harlem R. b60	11½	25	do	5½
10	do	11½	50	do	6

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21½
5,000	do	84½	200	do	21½
18,000	Virginia 6s	93½	25	do	21½
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stk	43½
6,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	40	50	do b30	43½
12	Penn. Coal Co.	74	10	Panama R. R.	107½
10	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	72½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	85½
200	do	73	110	do	85¾
100	Reading R. R.	43½	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	73
200	do	43½	150	do s30	72½
5	Del. & Hud. Cal Co.	106	50	do s30	73
175	Erie Railroad	17½	100	Mil. & Miss. RR. s30	26
250	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28½	100	do b30	25½
150	Ill. Central R. R.	88	50	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	5¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b60	60	20	do	6

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	40	15	Oneida Bank	95
1,000	Sac. City 10s	46½	20	do	94½
1,000	N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	55	10	National Bank	107½
1,000	Cin. City 7s	90	15	Artisans' Bank	80
2,000	La C. & Mil. R. 7s	30	20	St. Mark's F. I. Co.	118
1,000	T. of Jeff. Wis. 3s	78	5	Am. Ex. Co.	57
2,000	Sac. City 10s	45	10	Am. Ex. Bank	102½
2,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 7s	36	50	People's Bank	99½
865	At. M. I. s. 1856	94	10	Metropolitan Bank	107½
630	do 1856	78	10	Peter Cooper F. I. Co.	106½
20	Corn Ex. Bank	90½	20	Astor F. I. Co.	120
11	Am. Ex. Bank	103	25	La C. & Mil. R.	5¾

Monday, June 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,288,889, as against $4,284,107 the week ending June 6, last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amounted to $1,224,175, as against $1,130,714 same time last year. The Export of Specie, direct, was only $51,425, and *via* Boston, as against $489,668 same week last year direct, and $1,220,000 *via* Boston. The Specie balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, stood $5,263,348, against $6,398,562 at the close of the previous week. Of this difference, $700,000 went by express to New-Orleans and Washington City, and the remainder, $435,214, will count in favor of the Bank reserve, which, averaging $31,496,144 last Monday—the average being rather a rising one—is expected to exceed thirty-two millions on the Statement to be made up this afternoon. The export demand for Bullion has almost entirely ceased, and but little disturbance is looked for to the Bank movement from the ruling of Foreign Exchanges for some weeks to come. The rates on London, for Bank bills, have fallen to 109@109½, and for merchant bills to 108½@109. The Government disbursements continue large, a good part of the Gold going to the South and West for distribution, but soon to return to the banking centres. The large payments on and near the Western frontier, on Army contracts, have already contributed to impart ease and abundance to the St. Louis Money market, and will no doubt facilitate mercantile collections in and from that quarter. The last installment of the original Treasury Bills, authorized by Congress, will be awarded to the lowest bidders at Washington on Monday next, the 14th inst. The amount remaining undistributed is $4,000,000. As the present bills bearing 4½@5 ℔ cent. are sought for at a premium of ½@¾ ℔ cent. premium, and no further opportunity will be afforded for taking the bills direct from the Department—at least until the original issues return through the Custom House to be canceled and replaced with others—the competition for the loan on Monday promises to be quite active. The money market continues to favor the Secretary, and the comparative absence of employment, in a temporary way, on the Stock Exchange, renders these Government bills peculiarly desirable both to banks and private money lenders. We quote demand loans on Wall-street collateral at 4@5 ℔ cent. A good many deposits are left with the old brokers on State and other undoubted dividend securities, as low as 3 ℔ cent. Discounts go at 4@5 on short bills, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on paper outside the usual bank practice as to date. The general market for money is unusually quiet, and the same remark applies to Foreign Exchange. Both would probably be offered below current quotations, if mere cheapness would tempt more business of a legitimate trade character.

The Custom House returns of the Trade at this port for eleven months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days ago, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of June inst.

1857, to the 1st of June inst.	$152,145,000
Add one week in June	2,288,889
Total to date	$154,433,889
Against same time, 1857	209,024,107
Decrease since July 1, 1857	$54,590,218

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reexported	$59,553,000
Add one week in June	1,224,175
Total to date	$60,777,175
Against same date, 1857	76,756,714
Decrease since July 1, 1857	$15,979,539

The same tables make the Export of Specie

direct from New-York, to the 1st of June	$33,724,000
Add one week in June	51,425
Total to date	$33,775,425
Against same time, 1857	37,009,668
Decrease to date	$3,234,243

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1,

1857, to date, are	$41,516,298
To same date, 1857	39,980,978
Increase to date	$1,535,320

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@85@83½
New-York and Erie	20½@17½@17½
Reading	41½@45@43½
Rock Island	73@73@72
Michigan Southern	21½@23@21½
Preferred	45½@47@44
Illinois Central	87½@89@88
Panama	106½@108½@107½
Pacific Mail	70@73@73
Hudson	26½@29½@28½
Galena	86½@89@85½
Missouris	83½@84½@84½
Virginias	92½@93½@93½
Tennessees	90½@90@90½
La Crosse Land Grants	33½@33½@31½
Toledo	36@38½@34½
Milwaukee and Mississippi	26½@27½@25½
La Crosse	8@7@5½
Delaware and Hudson	105@108@106

The above figures show a somewhat singular market through the week, and the closing sales of the low-priced Railway Shares indicate an extreme depression in this class of speculative Stocks. They were influenced in no inconsiderable degree by the rapid decline in New-York and Erie, which succeeded the half-yearly statement of the Company made to the general meeting of the stock and bondholders on Thursday evening. Besides which, most of the jobbers at the Board, availing of the slackness of outside orders with the commission brokers, are at present operating on the *Bear* side, and seem disposed to follow down the non-dividend Railways almost to the panic prices of last Fall. The resistance to this movement by the *Bulls* is only felt in New-York Central, Rock Island, and Reading, which, after a fluctuation of 2 ℔ cent through the week, left off slightly better than on Saturday week. The daily sales of all three have been quite considerable and for the larger part upon contract. Illinois Central has also stood up against the general decline on the Share list, because of English orders, and Panama on account of the near approach of a 6 ℔ cent half yearly dividend. The fluctuations have been widest in Galena and Chicago, first from 86½ to 89 and then down to 85½ ℔ cent. on speculations, for and against the question of the Summer dividend soon to be determined. Delaware and Hudson rose from 105 to 108 ℔ cent., on the calculation that the June dividend will be 4 ℔ cent., but on Saturday sellers appeared at 106 ℔ cent. The two Wisconsin Roads are considerably lower, La Crosse on the recent developments of corruption, and Milwaukee on the difficulty encountered in funding the floating debt with a third mortgage. Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo have sympathized, as non-dividend roads, with the decline in Erie. Hudson River, after advancing 1 ℔ cent., closed about the same as on Saturday week. Pacific Mail is in good request, and 3 ℔ cent. advance was established on the close of the week. On the State list, a regular and free demand for Virginias and Missouris advanced the price 1 ℔ cent., and Tennessees were steady at 90@90½ ℔ cent. Illinois C. Bonds are better on the English quotations, and some improvement is shown on the Bonds of the Erie Company, while the stock is declining. La Crosse Land Grants were fairly supported until Friday and Saturday, when sellers appeared at 32½c.@32c.@31½c. ℔ cent.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ⅛	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ½
New-England	—@ ⅛	Indiana Free	—@1½
New-Jersey	—@ ⅛	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ¼	Illinois and Wisconsin	1@1½
Baltimore	—@ ¼	Tennessee Old	—@2½
Maryland	—@ ¼	Tennessee Free	—@3
Virginia Old	¾@ ¾	Canada	—@ ½
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	—@1½	Baltimore Checks	—@ ⅛
S. Carolina and Georgia	¾@1	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	—@ ¾		
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	80	82
120 acre warrants	80	82
80 acre warrants	80	82
40 acre warrants	103	110@112½

We here repeat the official terms offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, to bidders for the remaining $4,000,000 Treasury bills, to be awarded next Monday:

Treasury Department, May 15, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 14th day of June, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of four millions of dollars in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within 10 days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The Treasury Notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding 6 ℔ cent. per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of one per centum. One per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice, must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 14th day of June.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday week reports the following:

"There was no change of importance in the market to-day. A good business is doing for this season of the year, and there will be but little interruption to the ordinary course of trade this Summer. Money is growing easier. The Banks are buying Fall paper at 8 ℔ cent., and the supply is not equal to the demand. Other grades go from 9@10.

The Bank Statement for the week will be found subjoined. It shows a considerable reduction in Discounts and Exchange, but a good deal of this has gone into long-dated paper.

The Exchange market shows no improvement. Very good Sterling was sold at 107¾, and 107¾@108 appear to be outside figures. Sales of clear bills were made down to 107½. Drafts with bill of lading, 106¾@107. Some Francs were sold, to-day, within the range of our figures, say 5f. 25@5f. 17½. Sixty-days on New-York, 1¼@2¼ ℔ cent. discount. Sight was sold at 13-16, ¾, 15-16 and 1 ℔ cent. discount."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 29.	Loans. May 22.	Specie. May 29.	Specie. May 22.
Citizens' Bank	3,360,860	3,420,310	1,981,404	2,063,403
Canal Bank	903,755	937,596	965,081	1,106,894
Louisiana	1,930,247	2,137,220	2,120,467	2,211,486
Louisiana State	3,307,262	2,556,776	2,785,504	2,836,969
Mech. & Trad.	523,526	492,448	367,063	377,315
Bk. of N. O. l'ns.	1,174,120	1,214,161	677,167	698,328
Southern bank	193,045	214,470	170,735	135,134
Union Bank	869,000	927,464	443,729	420,706
Bk. of J. Robb	275,772	381,760	227,603	246,758
Crescent City	1,071,096	1,091,564	163,130	214,388
Bank of America	572,006	499,436	447,273	397,111
Total	14,220,529	14,772,173	10,299,126	10,394,638
	Decrease	$551,644	Decrease	$95,512

Banks.	Circulation. May 29.	Circulation. May 22.	Deposits. May 29.	Deposits. May 22.
Citizens' Bank	2,514,018	2,564,115	3,166,636	3,272,087
Canal Bank	758,840	753,775	920,064	1,029,260
Louisiana	917,084	982,764	3,802,611	3,709,466
Louisiana State	1,075,385	1,088,720	4,485,066	4,446,806
Mech. & Traders'	204,155	208,720	671,017	689,868
Bk. of N. Orleans	438,135	440,755	877,237	879,268
Southern Bank	182,405	184,190	249,544	[illegible]
Union Bank	560,080	568,360	796,920	[illegible]274
Bank of J. Robb	325,960	329,945	363,838	399,758
Crescent City	146,729	146,365	269,109	263,984
Bank of America	194,130	182,140	663,554	646,226
Total	7,916,858	7,954,849	16,417,545	16,358,130
	Decrease	$37,991	Decrease	$240,585

Banks.	Exchange. May 29.	Exchange. May 22.	Due Dist. Banks. May 29.	Due Dist. Banks. May 22.
Citizens' Bank	1,522,601	1,620,506	379,804	267,183
Canal Bank	1,730,012	1,661,359	103,227	131,748
Louisiana	2,053,830	2,102,983	580,036	439,207
Louisiana State	1,011,126	1,122,778	144,708	130,310
Mech & Traders	365,669	449,080	25,637	33,880
Bk. New-Orleans	471,150	404,705	50,866	76,480
Southern Bank	882,391	917,565		
Union Bank	496,149	413,760	82,130	77,735
Bank of J. Robb	263,684	302,978	40,450	32,164
Crescent City	74,331	82,929	2,428	5,428
Bank of America	20,046	44,960		
Total	8,500,770	8,184,379	1,398,531	1,296,160
	Decrease	$384,500	Increase	$102,160

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, June 5, reports as follows of the Anthracite Coal Trade of the week:

"The quantity sent by railroad is 23,343.08—by canal, 25,726.03—for the week, 49,069.11 tons, against 40,371 tons by railroad, and 36,053 tons by canal, for the corresponding week last year—showing a loss of 27,354 tons. The regions sending to the shipping ports near New-York gain 17,906 tons over the corresponding week last year.

The break which occurred in the Canal last week was repaired, so as to permit boats to pass, on Wednesday evening last.

The Coal trade this week sums up as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	40,371	23,343
Shuylkill Canal	36,053	25,726
Lehigh Railroad	11,823	12,125
Lehigh Canal	34,073	31,744
Delaware and Hudson Co.	12,438	14,154
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	17,965	25,244
Scranton, South	7,875	15,889
Total tonnage	160,597	148,254

The following shows the loss and gain from the different regions in the aggregate, compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schulkill Railroad	779,645	607,166
Schuylkill Canal	260,315	221,101
Lehigh Valley Railroad	161,199	199,310
Lehigh Valley Canal	130,538	135,208
Delaware and Hudson Co.	20,470	36,919
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	35,499	63,702
Scranton, South	117,949	169,540
Total tonnage	1,534,415	1,432,964

Schuylkill County loses 231,693, and the other regions gain 130,242 tons."

Mr. A. Rodewald, broker in foreign bills, who recently opened an office No. 46 Exchange-place, has associated with Mr. A. Winterhoff, under the style of Rodewald & Winterhoff, in the same office.

The telegraph this morning makes the gratifying announcement from Harrisburg that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has granted a *mandamus* to the creditors of Alleghany County, to compel the County Commissioners to levy and collect a sufficient tax to pay all interest in default, and to become due upon the Bonds of the County. The suit against the City of Pittsburg situate in this county, is pending in the United States Court for Western Pennsylvania. There is scarcely a doubt the City authorities will also be compelled to provide for that portion of their debt which they have been attempting to repudiate. The subject begins at length to attract the notice of the Press in Pennsylvania, and a writer in one of the Philadelphia papers, after dwelling on the fact that Pittsburg has been built up by the Railway system, in the completion of which her faith and property were pledged in bonds now attempted to be made invalid, (because some of the Railways are unable to pay the interest,) adds the following reference *to an indorsement by the State Legislature*:

"But there is another view of the subject of this repudiation which shows it in more deformity than anything else. By act of April 8, 1851, the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted that, 'Bonds or certificates of debt created by the county of Alleghany, the city of Alleghany, and the city of Pittsburgh, be and are hereby declared legal investments of money by *executors, guardians or trustees*.' It is known to the writer of this that, in several cases, the Orphans Court of this county have authorized trustees to invest the moneys of their *cest-que trust* in these very railroad issues of Pittsburgh and Alleghany county, under the sanction of this act of Assembly. And that Court and others in the Commonwealth have doubtless made the same order in many instances not known to the writer.

Thus have the means of subsistence of widows and orphans, by virtue of law, been placed out at interest in firm reliance on the '*faith, credit and property*' of the city of Pittsburgh and county of Alleghany. All of which they have renounced by this terrible repudiation. And now they ask us to trust them again."

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 5—6 P. M.

Flour in good shipping demand and firmer; sales 3,000 bbls. at $3 50 for Extra State; $3 70@$3 75 for Superfine Wisconsin; $4@$4 25 ditto Indiana and Ohio; $4 25@$4 50 for Round Hoop Ohio. Wheat firmer; sales 75,000 bushels at 74c.@75c., to arrive and on spot, for Chicago Spring; 87½c.@90½c. for White Indiana. Corn firmer; sales 8,000 bushels Indiana and Ohio at 59c.@60c. Oats firmer; sales 18,000 bushels, a part to arrive, at 37½c. Rye firmer; sales 2,500 bushels at 55c. Whisky—Sales 300 bbls. at 19c. Freights lower. Flour, 26c.@27c.; Wheat, 10c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, June 5—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 17,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 78c.@79c., afloat and delivered. Corn steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 62½c. @63½c. for Illinois River. Freights unchanged—Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—32,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 4.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 2,500 bales at irregular prices; quotations are nominal. The sales of the week foot up 21,000 bales, and the receipts of the week 3,750 bales. The stock in port is estimated at 211,500 bales. The receipts at this port to date are 87,000 bales ahead of last year, and at all Southern ports, 71,000 bales in excess of last year. Sugar unchanged, with light supplies; sales at 6c.@7c. Coffee—Sales of the week, 4,500 bags; stock 22,000 bags, against 118,500 bags; good 10c.@10½c.; prime 11c.@11½c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.; Sterling Exchange, 107½@107¾.

Providence, Saturday, June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton dull with small sales at rather easier prices. Wool—Sales of 4,000 lbs. fleece at 33½c. and 20,000 lbs. pulled at 28c.@37c. Printing Cloths—The market opened at ⅛c. advance, and at the close holders demanded a further advance of ⅛c. Sales of the week: 51,500 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5½c.

Chicago, Saturday, June 5—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat excited, the market closing with an advancing tendency; sales at 67c.@70c. Corn closed with an advancing tendency; sales at 51c. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 barrels Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Receipts*—100 barrels Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 45,000 bushels Corn.

Charleston, Friday, June 4.

Our Cotton market remains quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 700 bales. The Savannah and Augusta markets are dull.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 5.

Flour very dull at $4 25. Wheat has a declining tendency; sales of 3,000 bushels Southern red at $1. Corn buoyant; sales of 10,000 bushels yellow at 73c. Whisky dull at 20½c.@21c.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 5.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn buoyant; sales to-day 10,000 bush., at 65c.@68c. for mixed; 68c.@70c. for white, and 69c.@70c. for yellow. Whisky unchanged. Provisions firmer.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	June 9
North Star	New-York	Bremen	June 12
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 17

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	June 12

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. H. Hall, H. B. Everett, Capt. Thos. H. Haynes, S. Dill, R. M. Murchison, lady and child, Miss Helena Dorey, Miss Ann Bradley, A. M. Reals, T. Richards, John Martin, Miss Mary O'Connor, G. H. Vernon and lady, Mrs. Beech, W. McGowan, Miss Shepard, Theodore Sedgwick, Miss Ashburne, Dr. Peter Bryce, P. A. Aylett, Mrs. E. Spellman and 4 children, and 34 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—H. Jerolimen, A. H. Martin, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, W. E. Jones, Mrs. Siebecker & dau., B. R. Thomas, A. C. Small, Jas. Lawson, and 35 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—A. B. Gwathmey, E. B. Allen, Mr. and Miss Dunnebar, J. and D. Bowen, Marshal Parks, J. Leonard, lady and daughter, W. Wells, W. H. Marshall, F. Fletcher, Misses J. and E. Fletcher, C. Robinson, John A. Hair, A. N. Baker, E. Ravenbury, M. Tugend-lota, J. H. Downing and lady, Miss L. C. Blair, C. E. Mais, Charles Howard, and 12 in the steerage.

In bark Parana, from Buenos Ayres—Mrs. E. Cadet, Miss A. Cadet, Mr. C. Cadet, John Greenway, H. F. Andrew, A. Axman, E. M. Hamilton, lady and servant, A. Delpiano, the Rev. C. D. Carrow and wife, sister, and 5 children, Francis Rape.

In bark Fanny Buck, from Matanzas—W. Hayward, lady, F. Adams, T. W. Wheddon, of Boston; J. S. Doody, J. W. Bosner, of New-York; George Semal, of Richmond; J. H. Stillman.

In bark Aurelia, from Havana—Mrs. David Wood and 2 daughters, Mrs. Ackerman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll, Miss Ann Driscoll, Mrs. Ellery, Miss Sarah McShulla, Captain Morrill, wife and daughter, Mr. Wm. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Alwood.

In bark William and Jane, from New-Orleans—S. E. Ashby and 2 grandchildren, Mrs. Bartel and daughter, and 3 in the steerage.

In bark Greyhound, from Palermo—J. H. Hammond.

In brig Lillian, from Black River, Jam.—John A. Allen and family.

In brig Geo. Brown, from Pensacola—Mrs. Gillespie and 3 children, Mr. McMahon, Edward Keen.

In brig James Davis, from Cienfuegos—Mr. B. Urquhart.

In schr. Grandilla, from Jacksonville—Mr. Morton and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon rises.... 1 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 41 | Gov. Island 4 30 | Hell Gate.... 6 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent.

Ships Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Switzerland, Dearborn, Liverpool, E. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Barks Sartelle, Draper, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Lucerne, Nelson, Cadiz and a market, P. Seitz; Chatham, (Br.,) Davidson, Liverpool, Nagler, Rankin & Co.

Brigs A. Sprague, Smith, Cadiz, Oro & Francis; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Eliza (Br.,) Matheson, Sydney, C. B., H. G. Donovan; A. Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Esperanza, (Port.,) Boston, St. Michael's, S. B. Amstnek; Jas. Parks, Park, Turk's Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Clara, Crowell, Porto Cabello, G. Stevens & Co.; M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Pocomoke, Munroe, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; Julia, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, Jed. Frye; F. Howell, Saraway, Port-au-Prince, Mora Bros. & Nesbow; Mary and Elizabeth, Price, Great Egg Harbor, J. Hand; Louisa, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Charm, Wheldon, St. Johns, E. F., Post & Small; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Morning Star, Crispo, Charlestown; Jesse C. Rowan.

Arrived.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Bacon, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sophia, Bly, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Bark William and Jane, Cobb, New-Orleans and the Bar May 17, with cotton, tobacco, &c., to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Greyhound, (of Kingston,) Gulbrandsen, Palermo April 17, passed Gibraltar April 26, with fruit, &c., to master. Between lon. 40 and 45 experienced heavy westerly gales, changing from W. S. W. to N. W., with frequent and severe squalls. 2d inst., lat. 38 40, lon. 71 36, passed a ship with a black cross in her foretopsail, bd. E.

Brig Lillian, (of Bucksport,) Nichols, Black River, Ja., May 8, with logwood, coffee, &c., to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Almira, (of Thomaston,) Emery, Arroyo, P. R., May 19, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Isaac Carver, (of Searsport,) Patridge, Arroyo, P. R., May 18, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has experienced a constant succession of head winds, with heavy head sea; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda May 27, with potatoes, &c., to Penniston & Jones—6 passengers.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Petersburg 3 ds., with cotton and tobacco to J. Hunter & Co. Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, saw a light schooner ashore 3 miles S. of Squan, apparently just gone on; had her mainsail reefed; all the other sails were furled. (Probably the Mountain Avenue.)

Schr. Laura Frances, (of Rockland,) Ballock, Charleston 10 ds., with rice to G. L. Hatch.

Schr. Exertion, Forsell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Mary Adelaide, Bull, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Vivid, (Br.,) Morris, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn meal to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Feaster, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with car-wheels to order.

Schr. T. S. Whelan, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with car-wheels to order.

Schr. Invincible, Hodgson, Calais 15 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemingway.

Schr. T. P. Copes, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Andromeda, Rowland, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ned. Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. E. A. Hopkins, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Halsey, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Panama, Haley, Virginia 4 ds., with corn to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. W. H. Stelden, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Ann Maria, Harding, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. J. Ward, Means, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. T. C. Burton, Means, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Louisa Reeves, Hopkins, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. J. M. Stedman, Young, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. Smith.

Schr. B. Martin, Abert, Virginia, with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Paugassett, Crowell, Charleston 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. N. S. Robbins, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. B. Flanner, Applegate, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Armadillo, Homer, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. John A. Burgess, Turner, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, (of Damariscotta,) Tibbetts, St. Croix, W. I., May 16, with rum and sugar to master—3 passengers.

Schr. Isaac Van Zandt, Briggs, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Simonton, Rockland 3 ds., lime.
Schr. H. Manton, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, mdse. to master.
Schr. N. C. Hopkins, Millsbury, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Isle of Pines, French, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Mary Jane, Tilton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Eveline Ross, Crane, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. N. H. Roe, Crawford, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. P. A. Hopkins, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.
Schr. J. C. Barnard, Stiles, Virginia 3 ds.
Schr. J. D. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds.
Schr. Bela Peck, Delano, Norfolk, with corn to master.
Schr. Mary Anna, Mott, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Avon, Woodmansee, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.
Schr. Harvest, Lawrence, Boston 5 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Niger, Harding, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Wilcox, Middletown, Ct., stone.
Schr. United, Vail, East Haddam, Ct., with mdse.
Schr. Griswold, Norton, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. W. P. Williams, Atkins, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
WIND—During the day, from S. W. to W. N. W.

Arrived....Sunday, June 6.

U. S. Sloop-of-war Constellation, Capt. Chas. H. Bell, Genoa April 17, passed Gibraltar 26th. Experienced very pleasant weather until after passing the Western Islands, when the wind, which before had been blowing from the eastward, came out ahead, and she had a succession of gales from N. W. and S. W. May 24, lat. 40, lon. 52 30, spoke Br. ship S. L. Tilley. June 4, lat. 37 30, lon. 72 30, spoke bark Ann Elizabeth, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. 6th, 7 A. M., off Fenwick's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Flyaway, Sewall, San Francisco, with mdse. to Giff. Bros. On 25th lost sight of the Farralone Rocks, had the usual tropics, from thence to Cape Horn variable winds and bad weather, was ten days off the Cape with strong N. E. gales. Experienced no S. E. trades until in lat. [illegible]; crossed the equator May 16, and had strong N. E. trades to 30 W. Was between the Bermudas and the Gulf Stream six days, with strong N. W. gales. The ship under close reefed topsails [illegible]. May 8, lat. 22 31, lon. 21, signalized Spanish ship Bernarda, from Cadiz for Manila. May 18, lat. 15 44, lon. 26 48, signalized a Danish ship Elsabia. May 18, off north end of [illegible], signalized a Dutch bark (so supposed) the Konnert. May 20, lat. 27 31, lon. 61 40 exchanged signals with brig Amanda Jane, lumber loaded. 4th inst., lat. 34 27, lon. 68 30, spoke brig Sea Packet, of and from Boston, [illegible] for [illegible], with [illegible]. Wm. Boswell, the carpenter, fell from the topsail yard and was instantly killed; John Gorman was injured at the same time and badly hurt.

Ship Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Ship Parana, Langdon, Buenos Ayres April 14, with hides, skins, &c., to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dunch, New-Orleans and the Bar May 16, with cotton and 18 steerage passengers to W. Nelson & Sons. May 26, off Havana, passed a Spanish fleet, consisting of one 74 and 2 steamers of war, standing [illegible].

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urang, Trinidad, Cuba, May 17, with sugar and molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Champion, Wyman, for London.

Bark Wilhelmine, Dillingham, Palermo April 16, passed Gibraltar April 28, with fruit, &c., to Osborn & Co.

Bark Fanny Buck, (of Boston,) Crockett, Matanzas May 25, with sugar, &c., to E. P. Buck & Co. Left no vessel with bark Nelson, Place, for Copenhagen; brig Mapleton, Cook, for [illegible].

Bark Lexington, Thatcher, Laguna May 9, with fustic, wood, hides, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Aurelia, (of Boston,) Beattie, Havana May 29, with sugar, to master.

Bark Tornado, (of Bath,) Avey, Havana May 25, with sugar, &c., to M. Trujillo.

Brig Abram, Rowan, Savanilla May 15, via Key West May 28, with logwood, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Cienfuegos May 23, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Kolon, Steele, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig James Davis, (of Stockton,) Gordon, Cienfuegos May 25, sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Geo. Brown, Atherton, Pensacola May 23, with cotton, &c., to Benner & Drake. Was 10 ds. in the Gulf of Mexico and Gulf of Florida, 3 ds. with Gov. Tileston from New-Orleans for Liverpool; same day, passed transport brig Charlotte Reed, for Pensacola, &c.

Brig Monte Cristo, (of Kingston,) Bayer, Kingston, May 22, [illegible], P. R., May 23, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Fish, St. Marks 12 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Waredale, (of Eastport,) Stoddard, Trinidad, Cuba, 24 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Amboy, Clark, Fort Ewen, for Alexandria, with coal.

Brig B. H. Emery, (of Camden,) Perkins, Cardenas May 29, with sugar to J. Perkins. Sld. in co. with bark America, for Philadelphia.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Prospect,) Berry, Ponce, P. R., May 22, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Wm. H. Clark, (of Waldoboro',) Farnsworth, Guayama May 20, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Matilda, (of Bangor,) Richardson, Remedios 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. & J. Peters.

Brig Africana, Sutton, Bathurst, W. C. A., 50 ds., with hides and ground-nuts to J. E. Ward. Left no American vessels.

Brig A. Peters, McFarland, Rondout, for Portsmouth, with coal.

Schr. Julia Fox, Loring, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Schr. J. W. Beach, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with ship timber to S. Peters.

Schr. G. Merton, Walker, Virginia 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Albemarle, Fisch, Virginia 3 ds., with shingles to T. Demill.

Schr. Myrover, Barton, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Florence, (of New-Haven,) Woodhouse, Bregue, St. Jago, 22 ds., with hides to Shiens & O'Brien.

Schr. Galleon, Smith, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. J. T. Dix, Taylor, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Isaac Hughes, Knowles, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Charles Fox, Chase, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. W. Sanders, Mills, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jones Smith & Co.

Sch. George Byron, (of Boston,) Reed, Cienfuegos, May 17, with molasses, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Carrie Sanford, Clapp, Arroyo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephens.

Schr. Wm. A. Newell, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Collins, New-London, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, High, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Son.

Schr. Grandilla, (of Boston,) Bacon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to J. T. Gilchrist.

Schr. Amy Chase, Brewer, Porto Cabello May 23, with coffee, indigo, &c., to master.

Schr. J. H. Thompson, Baker, Bucksville, Mass., to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Cohen, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. Grierson, Reading, Boston 6 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Sarah, Snell, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lucien, Robinson, Beaufort 12 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. John Cropper, Bloxom, Virginia, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Statesman, Wicks, Alexandria 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Free Mason, Furman, Indian River, with corn to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Dirigo, Beveridge, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Curtis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to F. T. Montrell.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Leavitt, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Mary A. Evans, Watson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Squires, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Mercy Taylor, Nichols, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Tucker, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.
Schr. J. Collins, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Geni. Armstrong, Kelsey, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, mdse. to master.

Sailed.

Steamships Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall; City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah. Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston. Ship Intrepid.

Sailed on Sunday—Steamship Nashville, Murray, for Charleston. Ship Switzerland, Dearborn, Liverpool. Brig Jachin.

Memoranda.

Squan Beach, June 5.—The schooner Mountain Avenue, of New London, Capt. Greenleaf, in ballast, is ashore seven miles south of this place.—By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—Arr. ships Harkley, New-Orleans; Hortensia, do.; brigs A. Hopkins, Mobile; Saml. Small, Wilmington; Stephen Young, Darien; schr. Sydney, Mirasian.

CHARLESTON, June 4—Arr. brig Sagala, from Aspinwall.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4—Arr. ships Neptune and Oliver Moses, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora—bark, from Havana for New-York, May 31, lat. 30, lon. 74 30.

J. W. Sawyer—brig, Means, for Baltimore, May 29, lat. 36, lon. 74 50.

Rienzi—whaling-schr., of Provincetown, May 18, lat. 31, lon. 72 30—was 11 mos. out, with 100 bbls. sperm, had taken two small whales within the previous two weeks—all well on board.

San Jacinto—bark, from Galveston for Boston, May 26, lat. 38 31, lon. 73 37.

Thomas Watson—ship, from New-York, June 6, lat. 36, lon. 74.

May 26, lat. 39 44, lon. 73 28, signalized a New-York pilot schr., sig. S. S. R., flying a blue signal, with white letters S. D. in the centre.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 21, bark Ruel, Webster, for New-Haven, ldg. molasses. Brigs Ann Tyler, Tyler, for New-York, ready in 10 ds.; sugar; Hampden, Barstow, for do.; Avondale, for New-Haven in 4 or 5 ds., molasses; Montrose, of Baltimore, for Baltimore, ready for sugar; Isadora, Baker, for New-Haven in 5 or 6 ds., molasses; Meditator, (Br.,) for do.; Ocean Spray; Heron, of Boston, [illegible]; Magnet, of Frankfort, do.; Schrs. John Millard, Snow, for New-York, in load; sugar; Thomas Walker, for New-Haven; George H. Townsend, for [illegible]; Martha Skinner, for New-Haven, ldg. molasses; Emily, Heath, Peary, for do., ready, molasses.

At Buenos Ayres, April 14, ship Galveston, Wilson, from East Indies next day. Barks Francesca, Bullock, for Boston, ldg.; O. J. Hayes, Shivertick, for New-York, ldg.; Marion, Hugg, for Boston, ldg.; Clifton, Lewis, for Baltimore, ldg.; Dawn, Chase, from New-York for Alexandria; Rollins, from Boston, do.; Hannaway, Almira, for New-York, do.; [illegible], returned in distress and condemned. Schs. Catherine Johnson, Cornelius, for Fray Bentos unc.

At Bermuda, May 27, schrs. Albert, Field, for New-York next day; Trowbridge, for do., do.; Emily Yeaton, for do., ldg.

At St. Croix, W. I., May 15, bark Henry Trowbridge, for New-Haven—had been ashore at St. C., but was got off with but little damage; schr. Henry L. Stone, for New-Haven.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, brigs Edward, for Philadelphia; Rainbow, Nutting, and bark Ruel, all for New Haven; schr. Sarah E. Rowe, for ——.

At Laguayra, about May 20, bark White Wing, Hall, for Porto Cabello in 2 ds. Also, 2 French, 1 British, 1 Spanish, and 1 Dutch men-of-war.

At Savanilla, May 15, bark Boston, Lathrop, for New-York May 18.

At Porto Cabello, May 23, schr. Flying Cloud, for Boston next 21st; brig Waltham, for New-York soon.

At Cienfuegos, May 23, schr. White Amelia, to sail [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL.
MONSTER CONCERT AND PIC-NIC.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are now being entered into for a
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 29th of JUNE, 1858,
At which the first instrumental performers of New-York and suburbs will assist.
The Orchestra will embrace over
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Assisted by the vocal and instrumental celebrities of the day.
The ninth, or Choral Symphony, by Beethoven, will form part of the programme. Solos by Signorina [illegible], BORI and ZIMMERMANN, CARL FORMES and MR. SIMPSON. The chorus by 300 singers. Conductors, GEO. BRISTOW, MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The PIC-NIC will be held on the 30th of June, at JONES' WOOD, between 3d and 5d avs. and [illegible] Tickets, where also a GRAND CONCERT, both vocal and instrumental, and a GRAND BALL will be given.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.—All the instrumental performers of New-York and vicinity who desire to participate in the Grand Concert and Pic-nic, 29th and 30th inst., and whose names have not as yet been entered in the general list are hereby with respectfully requested to hand in, and place of their residence, their respective names and address, and class of instruments on which they perform, to
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary,
No. 181 Mulberry-st., near Broome.

WILLIAM BRION, Auctioneer, office No. 89 Chatham-st.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8, AT 11 o'clock, the stock, fixtures and good will of the old-established porter-house, No. 157 Mott-st.; also the furniture of the family, who are going to California.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 175 Washington corner of Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO be employed by the day, week or month, as cook; is English, and can wash, iron, or clean house; or would take the washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 47 26th-st., near Lexington-av., 2d floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GENTEEL ADDRESS, either in an Ambrotype Gallery, or one wishing to learn the art of Photography in all its branches. This can be found a good opportunity. Apply at REED'S, No. 130 Chatham square.